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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE MADRAS WAR REVIEW

Diary of the Second Great War

From September 1939 to September 1941

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ENGLAND AND GERMANY

1939

1st Sep.—Germany invades Poland. Warsaw is bombed. British and French give ultimata to Germany.

3rd Sep.—British and French ultimata expire. Britain declares war against Germany. Australia and New Zealand declare war. War Cabinet is set up.

4th Sep.—Mr. Chamberlain broadcasts a message in German to the German people in which he makes it clear that Britain's quarrel is with the Nazi regime, not with the German people.

6th Sep.—By the passing of the Armed Forces (Conditions of Service) Act all units of the Regular Army, Territorial Army, Militia and other auxiliary forces merge into a single entity, the British Army.

27th Sep.—Sir John Simon introduces his War Budget in the House of Commons. The principal feature is an increase of income-tax from 5*s* 6*d* to 7*s* 6*d*.

1st Oct.—A Royal Proclamation calling up all men over 20 years of age and under 22 is made in Britain.

6th Oct.—Hitler announces his "peace" plan to the Reichstag. It includes the proposal that a conference should be held to discuss questions arising out of the collapse of Poland, Germany's claims to colonies and the limiting of armaments.

11th Oct.—Empire Air-training Scheme is announced.

12th Oct.—Mr. Chamberlain declares in the House of Commons that it would be impossible for Great Britain to accept Hitler's proposals since aggression cannot be the basis of peace, and no reliance could be placed upon the promises of the present German Government.

7th Nov.—Lord Halifax makes a world broadcast on Britain's war aims.

8th Nov.—In a speech in the Buergerbraeu beer cellar, Munich, Hitler makes a violent attack on Britain. An attempt is made on Hitler's life, a bomb explosion taking place shortly after he left the cellar. Nine persons are killed and more than 60 injured.

25th Nov.—Italy, Japan, Denmark and Sweden make representations to the British Foreign Office with regard to the policy of reprisals which was announced as counter to Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare.

27th Nov.—Reprisal Order in Council on the seizure of German exports is signed by the King.

17th Dec.—The first contingent of Canadian troops arrives in Britain.

20th Dec.—The Czecho-Slovak National Committee under Dr. Benes is recognized by the British Government.

1940

5th Jan.—Mr. Hore-Belisha, Minister of War, resigns from the Government and Mr. Oliver Stanley is appointed in his place.

8th Jan.—A commercial and financial agreement is signed between Britain, France and Turkey. By this Turkey obtains £25 million credits for armaments, a £15 million loan in gold and a trade loan of £3,500,000.

Rationing comes into operation in Britain, foods affected being sugar, butter, bacon and ham.

29th Jan.—Widespread German air raids on Britain are attempted extending from Shetlands to coast of Kent.

4th Feb.—Amendment of India Act is passed in the House of Lords.

18th Feb.—British Government complain to the Norwegian Government of the perfunctory manner in which "Altmark", a German prisonship, was examined and presses that the ship should be interned.

20th Feb.—The Prime Minister makes a statement in House of Commons in reply to Norwegian Foreign Minister's account of "Altmark" exploit in which British Navy rescued 300 British prisoners.

24th Feb.—Herr Hitler speaking from the Munich Beer Cellar, denounces the Allies and demands return of "stolen properties", meaning the colonies lost in the last war.

25th Feb.—Norway informs Great Britain that she will propose arbitration in "Altmark" dispute if the British Government maintain their position.

2nd Mar.—Air Liner "Hannibal" is missing near Jask, on the Persian Gulf.

5th Mar.—Sir Jhon Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces a war loan of three hundred million pounds.

10th Mar.—Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Assistant Secretary, arrives in London to get a first-hand view of the European situation.

18th Mar.—Herr Hitler and Mussolini meet at Brenner Pass on the frontier of Italy.

20th Mar.—Mr. Sumner Welles reports to President.

2nd Apr.—Mr. Chamberlain speaking in the Commons, announces the decision to ask for guarantees from neutrals regarding limitations of trade with Germany.

23rd Apr.—Britain's Budget Estimates for 1940–41 War-time Budget is presented in the House of Commons by Sir John Simon. Expenditure of £2,667,000,000 of war expenditure for 1940–41. Duty on beer, tobacco and matches is raised—Purchase tax to be introduced.

27th Apr.—German White Book on the origin of the War is issued.

8th May.—Commons vote confidence in Mr. Chamberlain by a narrow majority.

10th May.—Mr. Chamberlain resigns and Mr. Churchill forms a National Cabinet in which the Labour leaders join.

13th May.—Mr. L. S. Amery is appointed Secretary of State for India.

22nd May.—Emergency powers (Defence) Act is passed.

24th May.—King broadcasts a message.

26th May.—Sir Edmond Ironside is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces at Home.

3rd June.—Government of India Defence loans are announced.

5th June.—"Ironsides" or Local Defence Volunteers are formed in Britain.

17th June.—Mr. Churchill explains that Britain is unaffected by French defeat and would fight, if necessary alone, if necessary for years.

18th June.—Hitler and Mussolini confer at Munich.

22nd June.—Mr. Churchill expresses firm determination to continue the war with Hitler in spite of French surrender.

25th June.—New India Emergency Bill is introduced in the Commons.

28th June.—Viceroy promulgates new ordinance to conscript skilled Indian Labour.

4th July.—Britain takes control of French warships in her ports. Mr. Churchill announces Anglo-French engagement in the Mediterranean.

5th July.—Germany rejects "Monroe" doctrine as "untenable."

10th July.—Big air battle rages over English Channel.

19th July.—Hitler addressing the Reichstag asks Britain to accept his terms of peace in preference to a war of annihilation.

21st July.—General Smuts replies to Dictator's challenge.

According to the "Sunday Times" correspondent, British aircraft production now exceeds the rate of 1,800 machines produced monthly.

23rd July.—Second War Budget is presented in the House of Commons. Britain spends £57,000,000 weekly on war. Income-tax is pushed up to 8*s* 6*d* in pound.

24th July.—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, in a broadcast discloses that the United States would produce 3,000 planes monthly for Britain in addition to present orders.

11th Aug.—Heavy German loss is incurred in air battle.

12th Aug.—Air battle takes place over wide area of English Channel. Slight damage to Royal Air Force aerodromes is caused. Sixty enemy planes are shot down.

13th Aug.—Enemy air raid over Britain—78 Nazi planes are shot down.

14th Aug.—Enemy air raid over Britain—30 Nazi planes are shot down.

15th Aug.—Mass air raid over Britain—German planes bomb Croydon aerodrome. 180 Nazi planes are shot down.

16th Aug.—Enemy air raid over Britain—75 Nazi planes are shot down. Terrific battle rages over Thames estuary.

17th Aug.—Nazis threaten total blockade of England.

18th Aug.—Royal Air Force attack 26 enemy aerodromes.

Enemy air raid over Britain—144 Nazi planes are shot down.

20th Aug.—Mr. Churchill's statement on war situation; 99-year leaseholds are offered to United States.

21st Aug.—Entry of Bank of England notes into United Kingdom from enemy territory is prohibited.

24th Aug.—Enemy air raid over Britain—50 Nazi planes are brought down.

25th Aug.—Enemy air raid over Britain—Germany loses 55 planes.

Since the beginning of the war the total number of planes lost by Germany during raids over Britain is 1,175.

26th Aug.—Enemy air raid over Britain. Germany loses 46 planes.

• According to Air Ministry figures Britain has lost a total of 943 aircraft in all fronts since the beginning of the war.

11th Sept.—Buckingham Palace is damaged by German bombs.

23rd Sept.—The news is released that the "City of Benares" conveying 90 children and 9 escorts to Canada under the Overseas Reception Board Evacuation Scheme has been torpedoed on the 17th September and sunk. Eighty-two children and 7 escorts have been lost; altogether 294 lives are feared to have been lost.

24th Sept.—Two attempts by masses of German planes to raid London fail completely. Over 150 aircraft participate in the first raid. The number of German planes shot down is 8 as against 4 British.

30th Sept.—Heavy air attacks are made on London, the Home Counties and Merseyside. Air losses—German 51; British 22 (12 pilots safe).

3rd Oct.—Mr. Chamberlain resigns from the Cabinet. The following are the members of the British War Cabinet; Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. C. R. Attlee, Sir John Anderson, Lord Halifax, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Lord Beaverbrook, Sir Kingsley Wood and Mr. Ernest Bevin.

8th Oct.—24 Indian pilots arrive in London and are welcomed by the British Government.

16th Oct.—It is reported that Britain spends £9,000,000 daily on war. Chancellor of Exchequer asks for £100,000,000 credit vote.

20th Oct.—Royal Air Force bombers stage terrific and spectacular attack on the French coast.

26th Oct.—Royal Air Force attack over Germany from Baltic coast to Leipzig and Cologne. Fourteen aerodromes are raided. Berlin is bombed for 90 minutes. Extensive destruction and damage is caused to factories, power-stations, oil refineries, etc.

9th Nov.—Mr. Nevile Chamberlain, ex-Prime Minister of England died after a serious illness.

23rd Nov.—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister for Labour, describes a scheme for bringing hundreds of Indian workmen to Britain for training and their subsequent return to India armed with knowledge of trade unions and other organizations. This means the forging of a new industrial link between the East and the West and to raise the conception of the standard of living.

27th Nov.—It is reported that two famous London hotels, the Savoy and Carlton, have been damaged in recent raids.

22nd Dec.—British Cabinet changes. Lord Halifax has been appointed Ambassador to the United States and Mr. Antony Eden, Foreign Secretary. Captain David Margesson, Government Chief Whip, is appointed War Minister in the place of Mr. Eden. Viscount Cranborne becomes the Chief Foreign Office Spokesman in the House of Lords.

23rd Dec.—A dramatic appeal to the Italian nation to disavow Mussolini and to follow the House of Savoy is made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, broadcasting from London.

29th Dec.—Nazi raid on London. German raiders make "a deliberate attempt to set fire to the City of London." One thousand firemen spend the night in fighting a ring of fires. Several churches and historic buildings are damaged.

1941

3rd Jan.—The full force of the *Luftwaffe's* fire raid falls on Bristol.

18th Jan.—The Home Secretary announces the British Government's new compulsory scheme for incendiary bomb-fighting providing a maximum service of 48 hours per month for civilians between the ages of 16 and 60. Women are exempted but they can voluntarily undertake the work.

26th Jan.—Mr. Wendell Willkie arrives in London from Lisbon.

29th Jan.—The King signs a Proclamation extending the application of the Nationalist Act to six new age groups.

30th Jan.—Hitler gives a warning to the United States to stay out of the war in a speech at the Berlin Sportspalast on the eighth anniversary of his coming to power.

4th Feb.—Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary, while defining Britain's aims in helping Haile Selassie says that the British Government will welcome the reappearance of the independent Ethiopian State. He also added that the conduct of military operations in parts of Abyssinia will require temporary measures of military guidance and control. These will be carried out in consultation with the Emperor and will be brought to an end as soon as the situation permits.

28th Feb.—Mr. John Winant, new American Ambassador, arrives in England.

4th Mar.—It is announced in London that Sir Arthur Salter is to proceed at once to America to discuss shipping matters with the United States Administration, and that Mr. Roger Brand will lead a small mission to discuss with the United States authorities arrangements by which food-stuffs will be made available to Britain. Both are to be members of the British Supply Council in North America.

21st Mar.—One of the fierces air raids of the war is carried out by the Germans on Plymouth just after Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the town. Churches and hospitals are hit.

31st Mar.—The Royal Air Force makes a daylight sweep across the channel and over occupation ports in France, raining bombs on Bordeaux where are sheltering the two German warships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*.

1st Apr.—The Royal Air Force raid objectives in Bremen and Emden, employing a new type of high-explosive bombs which cause great damage.

4th Apr.—German bombers raid Bristol at night. Four enemy planes are shot down over England. The Royal Air Force again raid the naval base of Brest. An enemy aerodrome in Northern France is also raided.

7th April.—Royal Air Force Coastal Command aircraft score a direct hit amidships on a German destroyer in a daylight raid on the continent and also bomb another destroyer. Steel works at Ymuiden in occupied Holland are bombed and set on fire.

8th April.—The Royal Air Force make heavy and very successful raids on the German naval base of Kiel, also on Emden and Bremerhaven.

9th Apr.—A very powerful force of Royal Air Force bombers raid Kiel for the second successive night.

The German Air Force makes a savage raid on Coventry. Eight bombers are brought down by night-fighters.

10th Apr.—The Royal Air Force start big fires in Berlin after a three-hour raid. The German High Command admits heavy damage and neutral observers estimate the casualties to have been between 2,000 and 3,000. The Luftwaffe attack Birmingham, Coventry and Newcastle. Ten German bombers are shot down.

16th Apr.—The Royal Air Force makes a heavy raid on Kiel, also on Boulogne and Borkum. Many enemy ships are sunk off the French Coast.

The German Air Force concentrates its attack on Belfast.

17th Apr.—London experiences its worst air raid of the war but fire-fighters and rescue-workers reduce damage and casualties and six enemy raiders are shot down. Lord and Lady Stamp and their heir are killed.

The Royal Air Force makes widespread attacks on North Germany, particularly on Bremen. Brest, Heligoland and Belgian territory have also been raided.

18th Apr.—The Royal Air Force makes the heaviest raid yet on the German capital with the latest types of bombers and bombs. They also raid Cherbourg, Rotterdam and Cologne.

22nd Apr.—While the German air force attacks Plymouth, the Royal Air Force raids the docks at Le Havre and aerodromes in Northern France.

23rd Apr.—While the German Air Force makes a heavy attack on Plymouth, the Royal Air Force raids the naval base at Brest.

24th Apr.—German airmen raid Plymouth for the third night in succession. The Royal Air Force attacks industrial and military targets in Germany and occupied countries.

25th Apr.—The Royal Air Force bombs the German naval bases of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. An enemy supply ship of 16,000 tons is sunk off the Dutch coast.

30th Apr.—Plymouth is raided by the German air force and there are many civilian casualties. Eight German bombers are shot down over England.

2nd May.—The Royal Air Force makes a daylight raid on the German submarine base of DenHelder in Holland. Two enemy supply ships are accounted for.

5th May.—Helped by the moonlight, the Royal Air Force takes a heavy toll of German shipping from the coast of Norway to the coast of Britanny. Direct hits are scored on an enemy supply ship in a convoy off Skaggerak.

Eight enemy planes are destroyed during a German raid on Liverpool and Merseyside. Belfast in Northern Ireland is also raided.

9th May.—Nearly 400 planes take part in heavy Royal Air Force raids on Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Emden and the Poznan region of Poland. A German escort vessel is set on fire off the Norwegian Coast.

The German air force loses 24 planes in night raids on Britain.

10th May.—The Royal Air Force makes concentrated and destructive raids on Mannheim and Ludwigshaven. Berlin, Calais, Ostend, Boulogne and other places are also bombed.

11th May.—In an indiscriminate enemy raid on London, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, and the British Museum suffer damage, along with hospitals and churches. A record total of 33 Nazi planes is shot down.

The Royal Air Force retaliates with another heavy raid on Hamburg. Bremen, Emden, Berlin and Rotterdam have also been bombed.

12th May.—A communiqué issued from 10, Downing Street, states that on the night of May 10–11, Rudolf Hess (Hitler's Deputy and Nazi No. 3) had landed by parachute near Glasgow after the Messerschmitt war-plane which he was piloting had crashed; and that he had been taken to a Glasgow hospital with a broken ankle. The Nazi Party hint that Hess was suffering from " mental disorder."

15th May.—Mr. Eden issues a statement in the House of Commons regarding use of Syrian aerodromes by Germans and that Britain would take action against German aircraft in Syria.

31st May.—New devices against night-raiders are in operation when a few Nazi bombers visit Liverpool and the Merseyside. Two raiders are shot down.

9th June.—Several formations of the latest type of Messerschmits fighter planes that flew over the south-east coast of Britain meet with rough handling by British fighters.

10th June.—Mr. Churchill speaks on the Battle of Crete.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister, announces that over 450 enemy aircraft were destroyed in all theatres of war in May—240 in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, 63 over and round Britain during day and 144 by night.

14th June.—Mr. Anthony Eden assures Iraq, that Britain will respect her independence.

16th June.—The Royal Air Force attacks aerodromes in Occupied France and the Ruhr.

17th June.—The Royal Air Force raids the Ruhr for the sixth night in succession and also bombs enemy shipping off the Dutch and German coasts.

A German seaplane and ten fighters are shot down over Britain.

Mr. Attlee announces in the Commons developments of high promise in the detection and destruction of enemy planes.

21st June.—British para-troops land in Breek-sur-Mer, destroy Nazi aerodromes and planes, take many prisoners and escape by sea.

26th June.—The British Government give an unequivocal reply to certain peace proposals submitted to them through the Turkish Government.

27th June.—The Royal Air Force's latest type of bombers carry out a very heavy raid on Kiel, Cologne and Dusseldorf. One enemy fighter is shot down.

A German supply ship is bombed by a Blenheim in the Channel.

1st July.—Heavy daylight raids are made by the Royal Air Force on the Kiel naval base as well as night attacks on Duisberg, Dusseldorf and Cologne.

4th July.—Sixteen Nazi fighters are destroyed in operations over Northern France.

5th July.—The enemy naval bases of Brest and L'Orient are heavily attacked by Royal Air Force bombers.

Three German planes are destroyed during small-scale raids over Britain.

6th July.—Three German bombers are shot down over England. Bombs are dropped in the Midlands and South Wales but there is no great damage.

The German industrial town of Magdeburg, only 80 miles from Berlin, is severely damaged in a Royal Air Force raid. Many enemy vessels are sunk in the North Sea.

7th July.—Six ships in an enemy convoy are bombed by British aircraft.

8th July.—Five Nazi planes are shot down when the German air force raided Southampton.

9th July.—The Royal Air Force in their offensive over Germany, attack Hamm, Munster, Bielfeld and Leuna. The harbour at Haugesund is also bombed as also Bethune and the naval base at Wilhelmshaven. Thirteen enemy planes are destroyed during these operations.

Five Nazi planes are shot down when they raid the Midlands.

10th July.—The Royal Air Force raid Aachen, Osnabruck, Bielfeld and Munster. Lille is bombed as also Ostend. Six enemy ships, totalling 20,000 tons, are bombed and sunk at Cherbourg and Le Havre. Thirteen enemy aircraft are destroyed.

11th July.—The Royal Air Force deliver one of its heaviest bombardments on German-occupied ports and industrial targets in Rhineland. Fourteen enemy planes are destroyed. Sixteen German fighters are destroyed during operations over Britain.

12th July.—The German naval base of Wilhelmshaven and transport centres in France are raided by the Royal Air Force, who set fire to a German mine-sweeper off the north-west coast of France. Six enemy fighters are destroyed.

Enemy planes drop bombs on a place on the north-east coast of Scotland. The crack German air Ace, Captain Pingel, is forced to land in Kent by a British bomber.

The Royal Air Force, has in use a new type of Spitfire, capable of a speed of 400 miles an hour.

13th July.—The Royal Air Force makes a heavy raid on industrial areas and shipbuilding yards in Bremen.

14th July.—Mr. Churchill reviews a parade of London's Civil Defence Workers at Hyde Park and at a luncheon later at the London County Council Hall, pays a striking tribute to them. He promises that Royal Air Force attacks on Germany will increasingly grow in weight.

Many large enemy vessels are hit and destroyed by Royal Air Force bombers off the French and Dutch coasts. Bremen is again bombed.

15th July.—Extensive fires are caused when the Royal Air Force raided the industrial areas in Bremen and Hanover and the docks at Rotterdam.

The German Air Force confines its activities to Eastern England.

16th July.—The Royal Air Force raids Duisberg and other industrial objectives in the Ruhr. Rotterdam harbour is attacked and direct hits are scored on many ships.

Some damage and a small number of casualties are caused when enemy bombers attack a place on the south-east coast of England.

17th July.—Nearly 25 enemy ships are destroyed or put out of action when the Royal Air Force raided Rotterdam. Big fires are caused in Hamburg.

18th July.—The Royal Air Force attacks Cologne and industrial areas in the Rhineland. A supply ship is hit off the coast of France and nine German fighter planes are destroyed.

German bombers attack Hull in North-east England.

19th July.—The Royal Air Force makes a highly successful attack on an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast, destroying several vessels.

20th July.—The Royal Air Force bombs Hanover and enemy's coastal shipping. In all, eight ships totalling 48,000 tons are destroyed or very badly damaged.

21st July.—The Royal Air Force bombs the Rhineland, Cologne being the principal objective. The docks of Rotterdam are also bombed. During a daylight sweep across the Channel, a factory at Lille (in Northern France) is attacked and eight Nazi fighters destroyed.

22nd July.—The Royal Air Force attacks German military camps and other objectives on the west coast of Denmark as also the Rhineland and Northern France.

23rd July.—The Royal Air Force bombs Frankfurt, Mannheim, Dunkirk, Ostend and Rotterdam.

24th July.—Frankfurt and Mannheim are again bombed by the Royal Air Force, who also causes great havoc to enemy shipping off Norway and to enemy planes over Bethune. The German battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* are bombed at La Pallice and Brest respectively.

25th July.—The Royal Air Force bombs the enemy warship *Gneisenau* at Brest and hits again the already damaged *Scharnhorst* which has moved to La Pallice. Great damage is done to Brest dockyard where the enemy cruiser *Prinz Eugen* is berthed.

Royal Air Force attacks on Germany proper are chiefly concentrated on Kiel and Emden.

26th July.—The Royal Air Force offensive is mainly concentrated on Hanover and Hamburg, where docks, industries and communications are heavily bombed. A small force of four-engined bombers also raids Berlin.

27th July.—An Air Ministry Communiqué states that bombs were dropped on the port of Emden.

28th July.—On account of unfavourable weather, Royal Air Force activities over France are restricted but a small force attacks docks in Dunkirk.

German planes raid London in somewhat larger numbers than in recent weeks but the damage is slight.

29th July.—Bombs are dropped on a few places in East Anglia by German planes but little damage is done. No deaths are caused.

31st July.—The official German News Agency admits British raids on Western Germany. Cologne and Aachen are attacked as also shipping off the Heligoland Bight, many enemy vessels being destroyed.

A Hamburg paper reports that the Royal Air Force dropped over Germany imitation German clothes and other ration cards.

1st Aug.—Royal Air Force bombers score hits on three ships in an enemy convoy off the Belgian coast; two bombers and one fighter are missing.

2nd Aug.—A heavily laden German tanker is hit and set on fire in a torpedo attack by aircraft of the British Coastal Command.

3rd Aug.—Germany's capital city, Berlin, is subjected to one of the heaviest attacks by four and two-engined bombers of the Royal Air Force. Many fires are started there as also at Kiel and Hamburg, the German naval bases. Fighter aircraft of the Royal Air Force make low-level attacks on a number of objectives in Northern France. An enemy patrol ship is set on fire and sunk off the Dutch coast by aircraft of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command.

Slight enemy activity is reported over Eastern England. There are no casualties.

4th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacks industrial targets in Hanover and Frankfurt-on-Main. Docks at Calais are also bombed.

There is slight enemy air activity over the East Coast of England and Scotland.

6th Aug.—The Royal Air Force makes conspicuously successful attacks on objectives at Mannheim, Frankfurt and Karlsruhe and scores direct hits on three patrol vessels and a 2,000-ton ship in an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast.

7th Aug.—An enemy tanker in the English Channel is set on fire by the Royal Air Force during offensive patrols over Northern France. An aerodrome at Cherbourg is attacked, as also objectives in West and South-East Germany.

8th Aug.—The Royal Air Force bombs armament factories at Essen and also raids Dortmund and Hamm. Offensive sweeps are carried out over France and shipping off the Danish and Dutch coasts is attacked.

9th Aug.—The Royal Air Force makes a highly successful raid on Kiel. Supply ships are attacked near Bergen in Norway. Eighteen enemy planes are destroyed in sweeps over France.

Bombs are dropped at a few places in East England but very little damage is reported.

10th Aug.—Attacks on German shipping and sweeps over Northern France are the main Royal Air Force activities.

12th Aug.—Germany is subjected to raids by both the British and Soviet Air Forces. While Berlin is raided by the latter at night, the strongest daylight attack is made by the Royal Air Force on Cologne.

Britain has an absolutely bomb-free night.

13th Aug.—The Royal Air Force bombs Berlin, Kiel, Bremen and Cologne.

Enemy activity over Britain is on a small scale.

14th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacks Boulogne and other French ports.

15th Aug.—Over 300 bombers take part in heavy raids by the Royal Air Force on industrial targets and communications at Hanover, Brunswick, and Magdeburg.

Enemy air activity over Britain is slight but an unidentified plane over Dublin is fired on by ground defences.

16th Aug.—" Fortress " aircraft of the Royal Air Force bomb Brest while other planes carried out offensive sweeps over Northern France. A patrol vessel is bombed and set on fire off the coast of Holland. Nineteen planes are shot down.

Single enemy aircraft drops bombs in North-east Scotland.

17th Aug.—Cologne, Dusseldorf and Duisberg are heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force as also docks at Rotterdam and Ostend.

18th Aug.—Over a hundred Royal Air Force bombers raid Germany, the chief objectives being the port of Bremen and industrial districts of Duisberg. The town of Lille in Occupied France is also bombed.

The German Radio announces, after the Royal Air Force raid on Bremen, that the Admiral Reich Commissar of Bremen Harbour is killed at sea off that port.

German bombers raid Hull in north-east England.

19th Aug.—Cologne and Duisberg are bombed by the Royal Air Force as also the docks at Dunkirk. Three German patrol vessels are bombed and sunk off the Dutch coast.

Russian planes, operating from the Baltic, raid towns in Northern Germany. Berlin is attacked.

20th Aug.—Kiel and other objectives in north-western Germany are attacked by the Royal Air Force, also an enemy aerodrome in Holland. Coastal shipping off Ostend and a railway yard at Hazebruck are attacked by fighter squadrons.

Only two casualties are caused in a German raid on a south-east coast town in England.

21st Aug.—British bomber and fighter aircraft attack industrial targets and railway communications in Northern France and Holland. Several enemy fighters are destroyed and a supply ship sunk, also two E-boats.

Soviet planes raid Berlin and cause a number of fires.

A single enemy raider drops a high-explosive bomb at an East Anglan town. There are no casualties.

23rd Aug.—Aircraft of the Bomber Command of the Royal Air Force attack Western Germany, concentrating attention on the industrial town of Mannheim. Harbours and aerodromes in Occupied France and Belgium are also bombed.

A German raider is shot down over England. Enemy activity is very slight.

24th Aug.—Royal Air Force fighters attack aerodromes and barracks, troops and gun-positions in Northern France.

25th Aug.—The Royal Air Force make a raid on communications and industrial objectives in Dusseldorf. Some enemy planes raid Eastern parts of England and Scotland. No casualties are reported and the damage is slight.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

1939

4th Sep.—Egypt breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany.

6th Sep.—It is officially stated that South Africa is at war with Germany. General Smuts forms a new Cabinet.

23rd Sep.—Mussolini, in a speech to Fascist leaders at Rome, declares that the moment has come to cease hostilities, since Poland is liquidated and Europe not yet effectively at war.

1940

10th June.—Italy declares war on the Allies.

12th June.—South Africa declares war on Italy.

3rd July.—The British attack French capital ships at Oran.

4th July.—Italians occupy Kassala and Gallabut.

19th July.—The Australian cruiser *Sydney*, accompanied by destroyers, contacts two Italian cruisers and sinks the enemy cruiser *Bartolomeo Colleoni*.

4th Aug.—Italians invade Somaliland.

9th Aug.—A big air battle takes place over Libya.

15th Aug.—Italian troops launch a violent attack in Somaliland. British troops fall back.

19th Aug.—British troops evacuate Somaliland.

13th Sep.—Italians occupy Sollum.

18th Sep.—Italians occupy Sidi Barrani.

7th Nov.—A British column supported by Royal Air Force surprises and captures Gallabut on the Sudan-Abyssinian frontier and takes a number of prisoners.

13th Nov.—The aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm makes a daring attack on the Italian fleet lying snugly behind the shore defence at Toranto and strikes a crippling blow at the elusive Italian fleet. Out of the total six Italian battleships, two of which are of the "Littorio" class and four of the "Cavour" class, three are seriously damaged. Two of the British aircraft are missing.

6th Dec.—By a Royal decree Marshal Badoglio is relieved "at his own request" of his office as Chief of the General Staff of the Italian armed forces. General Ugo Cavaleiro is appointd in succession.

7th Dec.—General Cesare de Veechi, Commander of the Italian forces in the Aegean, is relieved of his command "at his request." General Bastico is appointed Governor of the Dodecanese and Commander of their armed forces.

8th Dec.—Admiral Cavagnari, Chief of the Italian Naval Staff and Under Secretary of State for the Navy resigns. Admiral Arturo Riccardi is appointed in his place.

9th Dec.—The British Imperial Forces in the Western Desert begin operations on a large scale. The British forces begin their attack on Italian positions just south of Sidi Barrani capturing within an hour an Italian armed camp.

11th Dec.—Sidi Barrani is captured with a large number of prisoners including three Generals.

12th Dec.—Sollum and Bardia are heavily bombarded by the British Navy. Other British Naval units bombard Kismayu in Italian Somaliland inflicting damage on Italian supplies.

17th Dec.—British occupy Sollum and Fort Cappuzzo.

1941

5th Jan.—The Italian garrison at Bardia surrenders. Thirty thousand prisoners with quantities of tanks, guns, equipment and stores of all sorts are captured.

15th Jan.—Sicily is occupied by German troops, Air Force men and technicians.

19th Jan.—British troops re-occupy Kassala in Sudan. The Italian troops all along this front retreat pursued and harassed by mobile detachments.

22nd Jan.—Tobruk falls. The total number of Italian prisoners taken here is estimated at 20,000. The Royal Air Force raids barracks at Apollonia. The Italian cruiser *San Giorgio* in Tobruk harbour is in flames together with a number of dumps of stores, petrol and the like. Maritza in Rhodes and Adad and Assab in Italian East Africa are also attacked.

24th Jan.—Emperor Haile Selassie re-enters Abyssinia. A message from Khartoum says he crossed the Sudan frontier into his own country on January 15.

26th Jan.—Serious disturbances occur in Northern Italy, particularly in Milan and Turin. German troops occupy railway stations, post offices and large factories at Milan and restore order. Communications between Brindisi area and Sicily are stated to be under German control and censorship.

27th Jan.—Ankara Radio states that Marshal Graziani, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in Africa, has been dismissed.

29th Jan.—British patrols enter Italian Somaliland. British pressure on the enemy froces in the Derna area increases. Operations in the Agordat-Barentu sector in Eritrea develop. The Army of the Nile surrounds the important road junction of Mekelle, south of Derna.

30th Jan.—Derna is captured. In the Agordat-Barentu sector in Eritrea, concentration of British forces proceeds smoothly. Intensive patrolling continues east of Metemma in Abyssinia. In Italian Somaliland, work progresses in all sectors on improved forward roads in support of British advance patrols.

1st Feb.—Contact with the enemy west of Derna is maintained and pressure on the Italian forces holding the area of Barentu is intensified. Agordat falls.

2nd Feb.—British Forces capture Barentu. In Abyssinia the enemy retreats on the Metemma-Gondar Road.

3rd Feb.—Driving west along the coast from Derna, the British forces capture the port of Cyrene. In Abyssinia, the British advance towards Gondar 90 miles from the Sudan frontier. Royal Air Force bombs Berka aerodrome and railway station at Barce. Castle Benito, an important Italian base in Tripoli is heavily bombed.

6th Feb.—In Libya, the British Imperial Forces capture Benghazi.

15th Feb.—The Sudan Defence Force captures Quessan in Abyssinia and in Italian Somaliland the South African troops occupy the important Italian port of Kismayu.

16th Feb.—Concentration of additional troops about Keren in Eritrea proceeds. The British reoccupy Kurmuk in Abyssinia.

18th Feb.—Italians evacuate Dangela and other important posts in the Gojjam area in Abyssinia. One million Senussi in Tripolitania, Egypt, Sudan, Hedjaz, Palestine, Syria and Sahara take up the fight on Britain's side.

19th Feb.—British pressure on the lines of the River Juba in Somaliland increases. British troops capture Enjabara in Abyssinia. The Italian post of Piccolo Abbai is also occupied.

20th Feb.—The garrison at Mega in Southern Abyssinia capitulates to the South African troops. The Imperial troops cross the Juba river driving off enemy counter-attacks. Bomber and fighter units of the Royal Air Force, the South African Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force destroy eleven enemy aircraft.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, and Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrive in Egypt.

25th Feb.—British Imperial troops continue their advance south of Cub Cub. British East African and West African troops, occupy Mogadishu, the capital of Italian Somaliland.

7th Mar.—The British forces occupy Ferfer in Italian Somaliland.

10th Mar.—The British Imperial forces in Abyssinia occupy Daghabur, 600 miles north of Mogadishu.

11th Mar.—British Imperial forces capture the Afodu escarpment in Abyssinia and advance towards Asosa. The Italian column retreating towards Addis Ababa from Burye is driven out of Dambacha. At Ozoza, the Royal Air Force fighters machine-gun and destroy two enemy bombers on the ground. The Royal Air Force raids Rhodes Island in the Dodecanese and Tripoli.

17th Mar.—The British forces recapture Berbera, the capital of British Somaliland in the Red Sea. Further advances are made in the Keren area in Eretrea. The Italian discomfiture extends to Abyssinia, where the general advance of the Imperial and the Patriot forces continues in all sectors.

23rd Mar.—British forces occupy the Abyssinian town of Neghelli, which dominates the cross-roads leading north, east and west. The Royal Air Force heavily raids Asmara and also the Djibouti-Addis-Ababa railway.

24th Mar.—The South African Air Force prepares the way for the advancing British troops, and a supply train near Diredawa is hit. Other trains are attacked at Miesso and Awash. British Somaliland is again completely under British control and the road from Berbera to Hargeisa is open.

25th Mar.—British forces approach Harrar, the eastern gateway to Addis Ababa, following a victorious action at Marda Pass. Operations north-west of Neghelli continue successfully and British troops repulse yet another counter-attack south-west of Keren. The South African Air Force continues its attacks on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway between Awash and Diredawa.

27th Mar.—Capture of Keren and Harrar is officially announced.

28th Mar.—The British submarine **Parthian** attacks an Italian convoy and sinks a 10,000-ton tanker and a 6,000-ton tramp steamer with a cargo of timber.

29th Mar.—The South African Air Force makes very successful attacks on the track, trains and stations in the Diredawa-Addis Ababa railway sector.

Four Italian cruisers and three destroyers are sunk and a battleship of the Littorio class (35,000 tons) is damaged in a naval action in Central Mediterranean. The British forces under Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham suffer no loss. Naval planes and the Royal Air Force, keeping vigil over the Ionian Sea, play a notable part in the fighting. About 1,000 Italian sailors are picked up and also a few Germans.

30th Mar.—The Italian High Command admits the evacuation of Diredawa (Abyssinia).

His Majesty the King sends a message to His Excellency the Viceroy congratulating India on the part played by her armed forces in the capture of Keren.

31st Mar.—The British Imperial troops occupy Diredawa. The Royal Air Force again attacks Tripoli.

1st Apr.—The British Imperial Forces capture Asmara, the capital of Eritrea.

2nd Apr.—A British submarine sinks an Italian U-Boat in the Mediterranean; an Italian destroyer, trying to escape from Massawa, is also sunk by naval aircraft, and a German ship is captured by H.M.S. "Kandahar."

3rd Apr.—British aircraft sinks another Italian destroyer that has escaped from Massawa. One more Italian destroyer is left sinking.

It is announced that the Royal Indian Navy has played a notable part in assisting the land operations in Eritrea.

British forward units are withdrawn from Benghazi.

4th Apr.—The South African Air Force heavily bombs retreating Italians on the Addis Ababa-Dessie Road and transport on the Diredawa-Addis Ababa Road.

Two Italian destroyers are scuttled by their crews off the coast of Soudi Arabia in the Red Sea, and a third destroyer left in a sinking condition on the previous days is also sunk.

5th Apr.—British Imperial forces occupy Adowa. South African troops, advancing from Diredawa, cross the Awash river.

6th Apr.—British Imperial forces reach Addis Ababa after marching 100 miles in two days, thus ending the five-year rule of Italy in the Ethiopian capital. The Empress of Ethiopia conveys her thanks to Britain.

Free French forces reach a point eight miles from Massawa.

The Royal Air Force makes heavy bombing attacks on Tripoli and Addis Ababa, destroying a number of enemy planes on the Addis Ababa aerodrome.

7th Apr.—Abyssinian Patriot forces capture Debra Markos, north-west of Addis Ababa. The Duke of Aosta, Italian Viceroy of East Africa, leaves Addis Ababa on his way northwards after conveying his appreciation of the British initiative to protect women and children in the Abyssinian capital. The Royal Air Force raids Calato aerodrome in the island of Rhodes.

8th Apr.—The Italians and Germans claim the occupation of Derna in Libya.

The Italians begin a retreat towards the Blue Nile, following the fall of Debra Markos in Abyssinia.

9th Apr.—The British troops capture Massawa, Italy's Red Sea port, and the Imperial forces march on to Dessie to tackle the remnants of the Italian army in East Africa.

The Royal Air Force raids Cyrenaica.

A British submarine attacks an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean, torpedoing two ships of 12,000 and 6,000 tons, respectively.

14th Apr.—A German attack on Tobruk is beaten back. Heavy casualties and great damage are inflicted on the enemy. Leaving Tobruk aside, the enemy seizes Bardia, and comes to the Egyptian border.

15th Apr.—Between two and three hundred German prisoners are captured, over a hundred Germans are killed, fifteen enemy tanks are destroyed and twenty-two enemy aircraft are brought down by the British forces at Tobruk when the Germans launch an attack on the town. The Royal Air Force raids Tripoli.

General Santini, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army in Eritrea, is captured.

The military situation is discussed at a secret session of the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies which issues a statement later that the House is gald to hear from the Government that the conditions (in Libya and the Western Desert) cause no concern.

16th Apr.—The Duke of Aosta sends an emissary to the British Headquarters to discuss terms of surrender.

Lord Halifax says at New York that the set-back in Libya caused by the withdrawal of troops for Greece is being countered by speedy reinforcement of the British Imperial troops.

An entire enemy convoy consisting of five supply ships and three destroyers, bound from Sicily for Tripoli is sunk by the British Mediterranean Fleet. The British lose only one destroyer.

17th Apr.—The British forces at Tobruk repulse further attacks and a patrol penetrates enemy positions. The British Navy bombards Fort Capuzzo.

18th Apr.—A statement issued from No. 10, Downing Street, says that if either Athens or Cairo is bombed by the enemy, His Majesty's Government will authorize the systematic

bombing of Rome though the greatest care will be taken not to bomb Vatican City.

20th Apr.—Tobruk beats off a German mechanized assault, Indian mechanized troops taking part in the defence. Benghazi, Tripoli, Derna and Bardia are heavily raided by the Royal Air Force. The Imperial troops reach the outskirts of Dessie in Abyssinia where plans are being made for the return of Emperor Haile Selassie to Addis Ababa.

21st Apr.—The Italian Viceroy of Abyssinia is reported to have assured Mussolini that he will fight to the last and to have rejected the British offer of safe conduct for civilians if he and his troops surrender. The Royal Air Force bomb Derna, Benghazi and Gazala. A heavily laden enemy tanker is sunk on its way to Tripoli by the British submarine *Tetrarch*.

22nd Apr.—British forces begin their assault on Dessie; patrols are active in Libya and the Royal Air Force bombs enemy bases.

A heavy bombardment of the port of Tripoli is carried out by the British Navy; and six transport or supply ships, one destroyer, a naval headquarters power-station and military stores are hit. Four German troop-carrying planes are shot down in flames.

A tanker (8,000 tons), a supply ship (6,000 tons) and an ammunition ship (7,000 tons), all carrying supplies for the enemy in the Balkans, are torpedoed by British naval aircraft.

23rd Apr.—Military headquarters in London confirm to-day that a British force was landed in Bardia to demolish enemy positions.

During raids from Tobruk, Imperial forces capture 17 Italian officers and 430 other ranks. Royal Air Force fighters bring down four enemy aircraft at Tobruk and also attack shipping in Benghazi harbour.

24th Apr.—The Imperial Forces force the Italians forward defences at Dessie.

Eight enemy planes are shot down in an air battle over Tobruk.

25th Apr.—Viscount Gort is appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of the Australian Imperial Forces, is appointed Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Middle East.

26th Apr.—It is announced that Fort Mota in Abyssinia has been captured by the Empire forces.

27th Apr.—Enemy forces cross the Egyptian frontier at several places in the Sollum area.

28th Apr.—The British Imperial Forces capture Dessie, one of the last centres of Italian resistance in Abyssinia.

The Axis troops take the Egyptian frontier port of Sollum but British armoured divisions soon establish contact with the enemy.

The Royal Air Force machine-guns a number of German troop-carrying planes at Benina aerodrome near Benghazi.

29th Apr.—The Axis' thrust in Egypt is halted at Sollum.

Five thousand and five hundred Italians and 2,500 colonials are taken prisoners at Dessie.

30th Apr.—British Imperial Forces capture the Abyssinian town of Sokota.

1st May.—British forces converge on the Italian defensive position in the region of Amba Alagi.

3rd May.—General Smuts announces that South African troops will take part in the Battle for Egypt.

British Imperial forces in Abyssinia capture Waldia, 50 miles north of Dessie; Bahrdar at the extreme south of Lake Tsna; and Derbub near Amba Alagi.

5th May.—Indian troops advance 250 miles south of Asmara into the mountain fastnesses of Northern Abyssinia.

6th May.—Exactly five years after the Italian occupation of Addis Ababa, Emperor Haile Selassie returns in triumph to his capital city.

7th May.—British Imperial troops occupy Quoram in Abyssinia, taking a number of prisoners including one General.

8th May.—Emperor Haile Selassie offers the British Government the use of the Abyssinian forces on any front where they might be required.

The Italians evacuate Deberech in Central Abyssinia.

9th May.—Rome admits that Benghazi has been bombed by British Naval and Air forces. Two enemy supply ships are destroyed.

Abyssinian Patriot forces take Morchow, 18 miles from Toselli Pass in the Amba Alagi sector, where the Indian forces advancing from the north are fighting the Italians.

11th May.—British patrols capture a number of prisoners in the Tobruk and Sollum sectors.

Indian troops advancing from the North capture two vital points in the Amba Alagi region, taking 150 prisoners.

12th May.—Indian troops capture Gumsa in their march on Amba Alagi.

British mechanised patrols surprise and capture an enemy detachment at Tobruk; they continue their raids in the Sollum area. The Royal Air Force raid Tripoli and Benghazi and aerodromes in Sicily.

16th May.—British Imperial Forces recapture Sollum on the Libyan frontier. The important town of Sciasciamanna is occupied in Abyssinia as well as Alghe, north of Yavello. The Royal Air Force raids towns and bases in Libya.

The British Government announce the mining of Eastern Mediterranean adjoining Turkish territorial waters.

18th May.—British forces occupy Adela in Abyssinia.

19th May.—The Italian garrison, 7,000 strong, at Amba Alagi surrenders to the British, its Commander the Duke of Aosta, having agreed to the British terms. Dalle, an important road junction in Abyssinia, is also captured by the British. Enemy columns which cross the frontier near Sollum are beaten back.

21st May.—The Duke of Aosta surrenders to the British with 19,000 Italian troops.

22nd May.—Two Italian divisions are trapped in Abyssinia between two columns of British Imperial Troops. British advance patrols destroy a German post on the Sollum hill.

23rd May.—British Imperial troops capture Gelub, 25 miles north-west of Sciasciamanna, taking over 800 prisoners. Further west they establish a bridge-head over the river at Billate and enter Warage, 30 miles south of Dalle, and Hula, 22 miles south-east of Dalle.

British submarines sink an enemy troopship (9,000 tons), a tanker (7,000 tons) and also a destroyer; they also account for an enemy schooner used for carrying ammunition and hit a smaller one.

24th May.—Two German columns that tried to advance through the "Hell-Fire" pass on the Egyptian frontier are knocked out, 11 tanks being captured by the British in 48 hours. The Royal Air Force makes a heavy attack on Benghazi.

26th May.—As a result of British operations round Soddu in Abyssinia, four Italian divisions cease to exist. General Liberatti and General Baccari are taken prisoners along with thousands of Italians. Abyssinian Patriot troops capture 800 prisoners in the Magdala area.

29th May.—Abyssinian Patriot forces surround Baco in Libya. The British make a successful sortie from Tobruk. The Royal Air Force bomb the harbour of Sfax in Tunisia. Britain rejects the French Government's protest on this question and warns Vichy against allowing enemy ships to use Tunisian waters.

30th May.—The Italians evacuate Debrach, 50 miles north of Gondar, to which they begin to retreat. The South African Air Force in Abyssinia harrys the Italians in the region of Jimma.

Rome admits the loss of the crack Italian liner 'Conte Rosso,' in a convoy south of Syracuse

31st May.—The Abyssinian Patriots, advancing from Debrach, take three forts east of it as well as Billio. The British and South African Air Forces and Free French air units are active over enemy concentrations.

The Royal Air Force visits Sfax harbour in Tunis and bombs the Italian merchantship 'Florida.'

1st June.—Air Vice-Marshal A. W. Tedder is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East in succession to Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, who is appointed Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force.

2nd June.—British forces cut the road from Debra Tabor to Gondar.

4th June.—Debrach, twice re-taken by Italians, is finally captured by the Allies.

The Royal Air Force attacks an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean, blowing up one ship of 8,000 tons and setting on fire another of 5,000 tons.

7th June.—Cyprus gets ready to face any possible German assault. The Germans mine the waters round the island.

8th June.—Benghazi is turned into a blazing inferno by Royal Air Force bombers. Derna aerodrome and barracks are also attacked and there are bombing and machine-gun attacks in Jimma area.

The Germans launch their savage air attack on Alexandria, subjecting the civilians in the city to an all-night blitz.

9th June.—Lieutenant-General Sir James Marshall Cornwall assumes command of the British Forces in Egypt.

10th June.—As a result of operations in the region round the Great Lakes and River Omo, 45,000 square miles of Italian territory are captured by the British Imperial Forces, who also account for four Italian divisions and take 3,900 prisoners.

12th June.—Indian troops, acting in co-operation with the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, make a surprise landing and capture the port of Assab. Two Italian Generals and a Captain of the Italian Navy are taken prisoners. Abyssinian Patriot forces occupy the important town of Nekemti.

Units of the French Fleet leave Toulon for the Eastern Mediterranean.

13th June.—The Italians in Jimma are encircled by British forces.

14th June.—The Royal Air Force and the Australian Air Force give full support to the Imperial forces in Syria and several German planes are shot down.

The first air raid on Gibraltar since September 1940 occurs to-day, but there is neither damage nor any casualty.

15th June.—Cyprus experiences its second air raid of the war when a few enemy bombers attack two villages on the western side of the island.

16th June.—The Italian General, Pralormo, surrenders with 2,000 troops in the Soddu area.

In the Assab area, the Allied forces capture the important aerodrome at Maccara.

17th June.—British Imperial forces penetrate as far as Fort Capuzzo in Libya and capture an enemy rear-guard position west of Latemti in Abyssinia.

18th June.—The Italian garrison in a fort in the Wolchefit sector in Abyssinia is surprised and captured.

22nd June.—The Rome Radio announces that Italy is at war with Russia.

The Ethiopian Patriot forces capture Jimma, taking 8,000 prisoners including many Italian Generals, and the Italians at Soddu surrender.

24th June.—British forces capture the two towns of Agaro and Bedelle, 60 miles beyond Jimma.

British submarines sink an Italian supply ship (20,000 tons) in a convoy in the Mediterranean.

25th June.—The Sudenese Government send a cable to the Viceroy of India, thanking the Indian Army for its gallant defence of the Sudan and placing £100,000 at the Viceroy's disposal as a token of their gratitude.

27th June.—Two 20,000-ton Italian merchantmen are hit by torpedoes when the Fleet Air Arm attacks an Italian convoy off the South Coast of Italy.

29th June.—In Abyssinia, the Italians evacuate Ghimbi. General Bartello surrenders to the British.

1st July.—In addition to a General and a Brigadier, 245 Italian officers, 1,941 Italian other ranks and 841 Askaris surrender to the British following the occupation of Ghimbi.

Captain Oliver Lyttleton, former President of the Board of Trade, is appointed Minister of State to represent the War Cabinet in the Middle East.

General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, is appointed to succeed General Sir Archibald Wavell as Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, General Wavell takes Sir Claude's place in India.

2nd July.—British troops capture 375 prisoners, including one General, in the Badella area in Tobruk.

3rd July.—The Italian Commander and his garrison at Debra Tabor are forced to surrender.

4th July.—General Gazzera, Chief of the Italian forces in the province of Galla Sidamo, surrenders to the British forces in Abyssinia.

5th July.—General Wavell reveals to Press correspondents that the defences of the Middle East are in "a pretty satisfactory state."

6th July.—A British submarine sinks an Italian cruiser (10,000 tons) in the Mediterranean.

Nine more Italian Generals surrender in Abyssinia, along with 5,000 soldiers.

7th July.—The Royal Air Force makes a particularly successful attack on Palermo in the island of Sicily when a number of enemy ships are set on fire.

8th July.—Planes of the British Fleet Air Arm sink a German submarine off Gibraltar. The Royal Air Force bombs Tripoli.

A large contingent of South African troops reaches North Africa for active service.

10th July.—British aircraft raid Syracuse and Naples. Italian float-planes are destroyed.

The Italian Government announce that the Italian casualties for the last 13 months are 235,360.

The Royal Air Force bombs Benghazi, Derna and Gazzala.

11th July.—Naples is raided by the Royal Air Force.

12th July.—The Royal Air Force bombs Naples, Tripoli and Benghazi, destroying enemy seaplanes and fighter-planes. Several enemy raiders are brought down over Malta. Enemy planes bomb the Suez Canal area, six persons being killed. Slight damage to civilian property is caused in Cyprus by enemy raiders.

13th July.—British aircraft raid Benghazi and Derna.

14th July.—An enemy convoy is attacked by the Royal Air Force off Tripoli and supply ships are sunk. British submarines also account for a number of enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean.

15th July.—The Royal Air Force raids Messina in Sicily and on Derna, Bardia, Benghazi and Gondar in East Africa.

The British garrison at Tobruk inflicts severe casualties on the enemy and takes many prisoners in a violent patrol action.

16th July.—Enemy shipping is destroyed off the Tripolitanian coast in extensive raids by the Royal Air Force, which also attacks enemy aerodromes in Greece and Crete. Seven German aircraft are shot down by the Royal Air Force while trying to bomb British ships off the Libyan coast.

17th July.—A British force from Tobruk penetrates 16,000 yards into enemy positions in the course of offensive patrol operations.

18th July.—The Royal Air Force bombs the Sicilian base of Palermo, destroying one enemy cruiser, as also the Libyan harbours of Benghazi and Tripoli.

British submarines sink several vessels in the Mediterranean carrying Italian and German troops.

19th July.—The Royal Air Force bombs Cyrenaica. An enemy bomber is destroyed when Cyprus is raided.

Indian troops particularly distinguish themselves in patrol activities by the Tobruk garrison.

20th July.—The Italians admit British air raids on Benghazi and Tripoli and the loss of one of their submarines in the Atlantic.

21st July.—The communiqué issued by the Allied High Command in the Middle East again pays a tribute to the work of Indian soldiers in the operations near Tobruk.

The Royal Air Force bombs Benghazi and Naples.

24th July.—An enemy convoy is attacked by the Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm off the fortified Italian island of Pantellaria and four vessels and a destroyer are hit. The Royal Air Force makes another successful raid on Benghazi.

25th July.—It is reported that two German divisions have left Libya.

Mr. Sumner Welles, the Acting Secretary of State, flatly denies the report that the United States intends to occupy Liberia.

26th July.—An E-boat attack on the port of Valetta in Malta is repulsed with heavy losses. Twelve enemy E-boats are sunk and five planes are shot down.

The British Government negotiate with the Italian Government about the evacuation of distressed Italians in Ethiopia.

27th July.—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, discloses in a broadcast the safe and timely arrival of an important British convoy of troops and munitions that was involved in a two-day battle in the Mediterranean. The British destroyer "Fearless" is sunk but many enemy planes are shot down.

Slight damage is caused when bombs are dropped on Alexandria.

28th July.—The remnants of Italian forces in Abyssinia are reported to have been surrounded. Bengazhi harbour is raided by the Royal Air Force which also intercepts two Savoia 79's off Malta, and shoots down both.

29th July.—German patrols are beaten back on the Libyan frontier and the British capture many prisoners.

The Royal Air Force makes extensive raids on aerodromes in Sicily. Thirty-six Italian planes are destroyed.

30th July.—A German dive-bombing attack on British shipping off the coast of Cyrenaica is beaten off with loss to the enemy.

31st July.—The Royal Air Force destroys a large number of enemy aircraft in an attack on the Sardinian base of Elmas.

The Egyptian Cabinet resigns but the Premier Sirry Pasha forms a new one.

1st Aug.—The Royal Air Force makes a successful raid on enemy shipping in the harbour of Messina in Sicily. Palermo, Benghazi, Gazala, Bardia and Dura are also attacked without any loss of British aircraft.

Patrol activity is reported in the Tobruk sector as well as artillery activity on the Egypt-Libya frontier.

Enemy planes drop a few bombs in the Nile delta. There is one death but no damage.

Hussein Sirry Pasha, Egypt's Premier, reconstructs his Cabinet, including five members of the Saadist Party.

3rd Aug.—Besides beating off an enemy dive-bombing attack on British warships off the North African coast, the Royal Air Force destroys two merchant vessels off Lampedeusa Island, enemy aircraft at Borizoo in Sicily and petrol and munition dumps at Canadia and at Malemi in the Island of Crete.

In addition to torpedoing an Italian cruiser in the Mediterranean, British submarines sink two enemy supply vessels and damage a floating dock (within a mile of the Italian coast).

4th Aug.—The Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force attack airports of Catania in the Island of Sicily and Reggio on the Italian mainland in the Province of Calabria. Benghazi harbour in Libya is also bombed.

Mussolini addressing Italian volunteers for the campaign against Russia, exhorts them to participate in the struggle between Fascism and Bolshevism, "the fifth act of the world drama."

Seventeen persons are killed and 58 injured in an enemy air raid on the Suez Canal area.

5th Aug.—Italian harbours and aerodromes in Sardinia are subjected to British Naval and air attacks.

Ninety persons are killed and 106 injured in enemy air raids on the Suez Canal area. Enemy planes also raid Malta but there are no casualties or damage to military targets.

6th Aug.—Raiding parties from the British and Indian garrison at Tobruk seize a German post, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. The Royal Air Force bombs enemy bases in Libya.

Mr. Eden reaffirms in the House of Commons Britain's intention to recognize the independence of Ethiopia.

7th Aug.—Three enemy bombers are shot down when they attempt to raid Malta.

8th Aug.—The Fleet Air Arm's raid on the Italian submarine base at Augusta in the Island of Sicily is followed by attacks on an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean; two merchant vessels are sunk.

9th Aug.—Enemy-occupied ports in Libya are raided, Tripoli being subjected to a particularly heavy attack.

A small Italian patrol is captured while attempting to approach the British positions in Tobruk.

Eleven are killed and seven injured when enemy planes raid the Suez Canal area.

10th Aug.—The Royal Air Force raids Corinth (Greece) and enemy aerodromes in Sicily and Libya.

11th Aug.—An Italian attack on an outpost in Tobruk is repulsed, the enemy being killed almost to a man.

Axis bases in Libya and Sicily are again attacked by the Royal Air Force. The Fleet Air Arm makes a torpedo attack on a large merchant ship in Syracuse harbour.

12th Aug.—Alexandria and the Suez Canal area are visited by enemy planes; the Royal Air Force raids Crotona and Catanzaro.

13th Aug.—While the enemy bombs Tobruk, the Royal Air Force raids Derna, Bardia, Benghazi and Tripoli.

14th Aug.—The Royal Air Force raids Libyan bases and also strategic points in Sicily.

15th Aug.—The Corinth Canal is bombed and rendered unusable by Royal Air Force bombers. The aerodrome at Heraklion (Crete), the submarine base at Augusta (Sicily), the harbour at Syracuse and enemy military depots at Wolchefit (Abyssinia) are also bombed.

16th Aug.—The Fleet Air Arm makes highly successful attacks on enemy ships in the Mediterranean. Two ships of 6,000 and 3,000 tons respectively in a convoy as well as an escorting destroyer are sunk. Two enemy ships are also sunk by a Netherlands submarine.

17th Aug.—The Royal Air Force raids the Sicilian bases of Catania and Syracuse as well as Bardia, Derna and Benghazi in Libya.

18th Aug.—The Fleet Air Arm raids Syracuse and Cap Passaro while the South African Air Force bombs the last remaining enemy concentrations in Abyssinia.

19th Aug.—Half of an enemy convoy—five large merchantships and a tanker, escorted by six destroyers are sunk in the Mediterranean, beached or set on fire by the Fleet Air Arm.

The Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force bomb Tripoli, Benghazi and objectives in Abyssinia.

Three enemy bombers are shot down while attempting to raid Malta.

Field Marshal Smuts, on his return to South Africa from Egypt, expresses confidence in the successful outcome of the struggle in the Middle East.

20th Aug.—British and Empire Air Forces raid Tripoli and other Libyan bases.

21st Aug.—Enemy planes raid Cyprus and the Suez Canal area, causing a few civilian casualties.

It is reported that Vichy is negotiating a treaty with Germany by which military and naval bases in Africa as well as in France will be available to Germany.

22nd Aug.—The Royal Air Force bombs Benghazi. British artillery is active in Tobruk and on the Libyan frontier.

Slight damage is caused and three people are killed in an enemy air raid on Alexandria.

23rd Aug.—Royal Air Force makes a raid on Tripoli. An enemy merchant ship in the harbour is sunk.

24th Aug.—The British shell enemy patrols on the Libyan frontier, compelling them to withdraw.

25th Aug.—Royal Air Force bombers raid Tripoli.

GREECE AND ITALY

1940

28th Oct.—Italian troops cross the Greek frontier at 04-00 hours after rejection of their three hour ultimatum by Greece. Greece appeals to the British Government for assistance. Mr. Churchill sends a message of British assurance of help. H.M. the King sends messages to the Greek nation and to King George of Greece. Greek and Italian warships engage in action near Corfu.

29th Oct.—Italians advance in Greece. The naval aircraft from His Majesty's ships bomb Maltezana. The British Admiralty announces mining of Greek waters. Britain takes steps to fulfill her promise of financial aid to Greece. Rebellion breaks out in South Albania hampering Italy's Greek campaign.

3rd Nov.—British warships arrive at Crete and British troops land in Greek territory. The Greeks advance into Albania about 3½ miles. Italians raid Greek towns. Italian offensive in Janina is repelled by Greeks.

4th Nov.—Greeks capture the Frasheri range of heights (about 15 miles from Greco-Albanian frontier).

5th Nov.—Koritza (Albania), a key point in Italian operations, is dominated by Greek artillery. Greek Highlanders are relentlessly closing in. Greeks capture the village of Glorjal. Italians bomb Corfu, a defenceless town.

British troops land in Mytilene, Khios and Kythera in addition to Crete. British naval units patrol western coastlines of Greece.

6th Nov.—The British Government promise to render financial assistance to Greece and place £5 millions at Greek Government's disposal by way of advance.

8th Nov.—Greek forces improve their forward positions in the Pindus and Koritza sectors.

9th Nov.—General Soddu, Italian former Under-Secretary for War, takes over supreme command of the troops operating at the Greek front.

21st Nov.—Koritza falls.

24th Nov.—Two more Albanian towns, Moscopolis and Pogradetz fall to the Greeks. Greeks advance towards Santi-Quaranta.

1st Dec.—Pogradetz, the strategic Albanian town is taken.

5th Dec.—Greeks capture Premeti and take over 500 prisoners, six cannon and abundant material. They also occupy the very important strategic mountain group of Frasheri, north and north-east of Premeti. Italian troops retreat in the Tepeline-Kercyre sector.

6th Dec.—Greeks occupy Santi Quaranta.

9th Dec.—Greeks advance cautiously towards Chimarra, 22 miles west of Argyrocastro.

23rd Dec.—Greeks capture Chimarra.

1941

10th Jan.—Greeks capture Klissura and find it empty of inhabitants, sacked and burned.

29th Jan.—General Joannis Metaxas, Greece's great military leader and Prime Minister dies. It is announced that the new Prime Minister will be M. Alexander Korizis, Governor of the Bank of Greece.

24th Mar.—Royal Air Force bombers raid the Italian base at Berat in Albania.

Movements of German troops through the Struma Valley towards the Greek frontier are reported.

25th Mar.—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a message to the Greek people on Greek Independence Day, pays a tribute to the valour that the Greeks have displayed in the sacred cause of freedom.

Many Italian local attacks are repulsed in Albania.

31st Mar.—Mr. Eden and General Sir John Dill arrive in Athens to resume consultations with the Greek Government with the aim of preventing an extension of the war in the Balkans.

1st Apr.—Mr. Eden is received in audience by King George of Greece.

4th Apr.—The Royal Air Force raids the Italian base of Berat in Albania.

6th Apr.—German troops invade Greece, crossing the frontier at two points, and meet with stout resistance in the Struma Valley. The Greeks, in a successful counter-attack enter Bulgarian territory at one point.

7th Apr.—The Royal Air Force draws first blood in the air war in the Balkans, shooting down five German planes in the Ruper Pass area and bombing German military concentrations in Sofia and motor transport in the Struma Valley.

The British Government officially announce that British, Australian and New Zealand troops have landed in Greece and that the Royal Air Force in Greece has been strongly reinforced. General Wavell is to be the Allies' Supreme Commander in the Balkans.

9th Apr.—The Germans enter Salonika.

11th April.—The Greek forces withdraw intact from Salonika. The Royal Air Force renders magnificent help to the Greeks and inflicts very heavy damage on the Germans.

18th Apr.—The Greek and British Imperial troops begin a gradual withdrawal to a shorter line of defence in the face of increasing and reckless pressure by the German forces.

The Greek Prime Minister, M. Korizis, takes his own life, unable to bear the strain of his immense responsibility.

20th Apr.—The Allies evacuate Mount Olympus as part of a plan of retirement to a shorter line. Their rearguards inflict terrible casualties on the advancing Germans. The Royal Air Force plays havoc with troop concentrations.

It is announced that King George of Greece has formed a new Cabinet under his direction.

21st Apr.—The Imperial forces evacuate Larrisa and Trikkla in the course of their systematic withdrawal but the Germans failed to break through the allied line at any point.

M. Emmanuel Tsouderos is appointed Premier of Greece and he takes the oath of allegiance.

22nd Apr.—Empire forces occupy defensive positions south of Lamia, 50 miles south of Larissa.

23rd Apr.—The Greek forces in Epirus and Macedonia lay down their arms and surrender to the enemy. But King George and the Greek Government move the capital to Crete and announce that the fight will go on and that the surrender in Epirus is unauthorized. The main Greek army stands side by side with its British allies, who are in contact with the enemy at the historic Pass of Thermopylae.

25th Apr.—The Germans occupy the Greek islands of Lemnos and Samothrace.

H.M. the King, in an Anzac Day message, pays a tribute to the valour of the Empire and Allied troops in Greece.

27th Apr.—The German army enters Athens. A great part of the British troops and equipment are safely evacuated from Greece for service in North Africa.

28th Apr.—President Roosevelt orders the immediate "freezing" of Greek credits and cash in the United States in order to deny Axis agents access to them.

30th Apr.—The Germans claim to have reached the south coast of the Peloponnesus. It is announced that 80 per cent of British troops have already been safely evacuated from Greece.

The Germans set up a puppet Government in Athens under General Tsolakiglu, a renegade army Commander.

1st May.—The Italians claim the occupation of the Ionian Islands, of Caphalonia, Zante and Lenkas.

3rd May.—Two small British destroyers are dive-bombed and sunk during the evacuation from Greece.

Italy announces the annexation of the North-Western part of Yugoslavia adjoining the Italian border.

5th May.—The Greek Prime Minister, M. Tsouderos, announces that the Allied Forces in Crete will be under the command of Major-General Freybreg, Commander-in-Chief of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

6th May.—Greek submarines and torpedo-boats reach Alexandria to join the British Fleet there.

German troops occupy the Greek islands of Mitylene and Chios, south of the Dardanelles.

9th May.—The puppet Government in Greece arrests General Papagos, former Greek Commander-in-Chief, and other members of the Greek administration "for having instigated war against Germany."

The University of Rome is closed as the result of anti-German demonstrations by the students.

16th May.—The Greek Premier reveals that important units of the Greek Army are somewhere in the Middle East and that Greece's gold reserves are safe.

17th May.—German is made a compulsory language in all schools in Greece.

The Duke of Spoleto and nephew of the King of Italy is proclaimed King of the Axis-sponsored, puppet state of Croatia.

20th May.—Mr. Churchill announces in the Commons that 1,500 enemy troops, wearing New Zealand battle-dress, land by gliders, parachutes and troop-carriers in Crete. Their attempt to capture the Malani aerodrome is frustrated.

22nd May.—Mr. Churchill announces in the Commons that one German convoy making for Crete was intercepted and two transports sunk.

23rd May.—German airborne troops landed at Heraklion and Retimo are accounted for by the Allied troops in Crete; the enemy continues to exercise control over Malemi aerodrome.

24th May.—The Allies clean up Heraklion and Retimo. British fighter-planes reappear over Crete and account for many German troop-carrying planes.

25th May.—The King of Greece and his Government move from Crete to Egypt in order not to hamper military operations. The Germans indulge in indiscriminate bombing of Canea, Heraklion and Retimo.

27th May.—German troops, reinforced by airborne detachment, launch an attack in the area west of Canea in Crete. Four British destroyers and two cruisers are sunk but the enemy's attempts to prevent seaborne reinforcements reaching the British troops in Crete are frustrated. The Germans also lose two caiques and two E-boats.

30th May.—The Royal Air Force raids the German-occupied island of Scarpanto.

1st June.—A War Office communiqué announces that the British are withdrawing from Crete and that 15,000 troops have already reached Egypt.

2nd June.—The King of the Hellenes appoints a smaller cabinet, M. Tsounderos remaining Prime Minister.

Mussolini, Ciano and General Cavallero meet Hitler, Ribbentrop and Marshal Keitel at Brenner on the Italo-Austrian frontier and have a long conversation.

3rd June.—The Greek Legation in Moscow is informed that Russia considers diplomatic relations between the two countries invalid in view of what is described as the loss of Greek sovereignty and the fact that the Soviet Government have ceased to have representatives in Greece.

5th June.—Germans establish military courts in Crete in order to try *franctireurs*, alleged to have "maltreated" German parachutists.

9th June.—It is officially announced that the British anti-aircraft cruiser *Calcutta* and the destroyers *Hereward* and *Imperial* are lost during the withdrawal from Crete.

10th June.—Mussolini declares that "the whole of Greece, including Athens, will be occupied by Italy."

Mr. Churchill announces in the Commons that while British losses in the Battle of Crete are about 15,000 men killed, wounded or missing, the German losses are 5,000 drowned and 12,000 killed or wounded in addition to 180 fighters and bombers and 250 troop-carriers lost.

12th June.—His Majesty the King telegraphs to King George of Greece "We share your grief but we also share your hopes."

15th June.—The Italian Government orders an immediate census of all United States property in Italy in retaliation of Mr. Roosevelt's order to freeze all German and Italian assets in the United States. Germany follows suit.

16th June.—The sudden death of General Grossi, President of the Italian Armistice Commission in France, is announced.

17th June.—A cruiser, seven destroyers, two torpedo boats and five submarines of the Greek Navy reach Alexandria and join the British Mediterranean Fleet.

18th June.—Sgr. Starace, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, is removed from office and Lieut.-General Enzo Galbiati appointed in his place.

AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

1939

5th Sep.—Argentina and Chile officially declare their neutrality.

10th Sep.—Canada declares war.

President Roosevelt addresses Congress on the neutrality statutes, urging the repeal of the arms embargo.

2nd Oct.—The 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere meet at Panama to consider questions of neutrality, protection of Western Hemisphere countries and economic co-operations. The Panama Declaration is issued expressing solidarity of interests.

4th Nov.—President Roosevelt signs proclamation putting the new Neutrality Bill into effect.

1940

9th Feb.—President Roosevelt announces that he is sending Mr. Sumner Welles, U.S. Under Secretary of State, to collect information about conditions in Italy, France, Germany and Great Britain.

11th Feb.—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada dies at Montreal.

25th Feb.—Mr. Sumner Welles arrives in Rome.

26th Feb.—Mr. Sumner Welles sees Count Ciano and Signor Mussolini in Rome.

26th Mar.—The Liberal Party in Canada under Mr. Mackenzie King is returned in an overwhelming majority at the general election.

3rd Apr.—The Earl of Athlone is appointed Governor-General of Canada in succession to Lord Tweedsmuir.

11th May.—President Roosevelt and the Pope express sympathy for Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg—victims of German aggression.

15th May.—President Roosevelt appeals to Mussolini to prevent the spread of war.

19th May.—Twenty-one American nations protest against the German invasion of the Low Countries.

22nd May.—The Emergency Powers (Defence) Bill becomes law giving United States Government powers to mobilize men and resources.

11th June.—President Roosevelt indicts Italy for " stabbing a neighbour in the back " and offers full assistance in supplies to the Allies.

2nd July.—President Roosevelt signs a bill providing authority to control exports from the United States of ammunitions, materials and machinery essential to the nation.

17th July.—Mr. Roosevelt is nominated Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party for the third time.

1st Aug.—United States of America bans export of aviation petrol.

17th Aug.—Canada and United States of America set up a Joint Board of Defence.

3rd Sep.—The Anglo-American Agreement is concluded : sea and air bases in New Foundland and Bermuda are leased free to United States of America and bases in Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigna and British Guiana are given to United States of America in return for 50 destroyers.

9th Sep.—First United States destroyers are taken over by Britain. A Canadian 3 per cent loan of $300,000,000 is sanctioned.

16th Sep.—President Roosevelt signs the Conscription Bill.

26th Sep.—President Roosevelt declares an embargo on the export of scrap iron to Japan.

28th Sep.—Destroyers taken over by Britain reach Britain.

5th Oct.—All reserves of the United States Navy and Marine Corps numbering over 27,000 officers and men are ordered to report for active duty.

12th Oct.—President Roosevelt gives a broadcast talk on the Triple Pact.

16th Oct.—A million American officials man thousands of registration offices to register the conscription of 16,500,000 men between 21 and 36 years. Mr. Roosevelt broadcasts that America prepares for total war. Young Americans register at the rate of over a million an hour. Forty Hindu seamen also register.

23rd Oct.—President Roosevelt issues an executive order decreeing priority for defence orders placed with private industry. Liners are commissioned by United States Government to pick up Americans in Japan and other places.

5th Nov.—President Roosevelt is re-elected for the third term.

26th Nov.—President Roosevelt allots fifty million dollars for the immediate development of a chain of naval and air bases on the sites acquired from Britain in exchange for destroyers.

30th Nov.—President Roosevelt announces a credit of a hundred million dollars to the Chinese Government in Chungking.

12th Dec.—Lord Lothian, British Ambassador at Washington, dies.

20th Dec.—A contract for the construction of 60 new merchantmen for Britain is signed by British representatives.

23rd Dec.—Lord Halifax is appointed British Ambassador in Washington.

1941

3rd Jan.—President Roosevelt discloses that he is sending Mr. Harry Hopkins, former Secretary for Commerce, to Britain as his personal representative until a new Ambassador is appointed to succeed Mr. Kennedy.

6th Jan.—President Roosevelt addresses Congress. He states that the purpose and pledge of the Americans to the Democracies are that the Americans are vitally concerned in the defence of freedom and that they would put forth their energies, resources and organizing powers to give the Democracies strength to regain and maintain a free world and that they would send them in ever-increasing numbers, ships, planes, tanks and guns.

7th Jan.—A supreme directorate for the United States defence programme to speed up arms production is established by President Roosevelt.

American troops occupy Greenland and American police are posted in the town of Ivigtul.

10th Jan.—President Roosevelt's Bill to aid Democracies known as "British Aid Bill" is introduced by the Administration leaders in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

12th Jan.—Final agreement is reached on the sites for the United States Naval, Army and Air bases in the Island of Trinidad. An agreement is reached between the United States and Britain on sites for eight American Air and Naval bases to be constructed in British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

13th Jan.—Four different kinds of American bombers including the Lockheed Hudson long-range bomber and the four-engined Boeing bomber are flown to England in large numbers.

18th Jan.—It is announced that United States is constructing landplane and seaplane bases at St. Lucia Island.

23rd Jan.—Mr. Knudsen, Head of President Roosevelt's Supreme Defence Directorate, at a press conference says that, of the 33,000 military planes which are to be turned out by July next year, 14,000 are earmarked for Britain.

24th Jan.—Lord Halifax is welcomed in American waters by President Roosevelt himself.

30th Jan.—President Roosevelt's Lease and Lend Bill to aid the Democracies is approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

1st Feb.—Colonel Donavan, President Roosevelt's special representative, arrives in Turkey.

2nd Feb.—The Lease and Lend Bill comes up for discussion in the House of Representatives.

6th Feb.—Mr. John Winant is nominated the United States Ambassador in London.

8th Feb.—The House of Representatives passes the Lease and Lend Bill after a debate lasting six days.

The House votes to limit the amount of the military or naval equipment which might be devoted to the programme to aid Britain to about 1,300 million dollars worth.

9th Feb.—Mr. Wendell Willkie arrives at New York after his return journey from England.

10th Feb.—Mr. Harry Hopkins concludes his mission to England and returns to United States.

3rd Mar.—The State Department advises the Treasury to "freeze" the Bulgarian funds in the United States as a result of the entry of German troops into Bulgaria.

4th Mar.—United States Senate leaders decide to oppose any amendments designed to confine the activities of United States troops to the western hemisphere. This follows a statement by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, expressing the view that such amendments would encourage Japanese aggression.

6th Mar.—The United States ask Italy to close its Consulates at Detroit (Michigan) and Newark (Rhode Islands) and remove the personnel thereof from the Consulates.

8th Mar.—The United States Senate passes the Lease and Lend Bill by 60 votes to 31. An Administration amendment to the Bill making it definite that agricultural commodities may be included in defence articles which can be disposed of to other countries is approved by the Senate.

11th Mar.—President Roosevelt signs the Aid to Britain Bill. The House of Representatives passes the Bill by 317 votes to 71.

13th Mar.—The State Department 'freezes' all Hungarian funds in the United States.

President Roosevelt decides to permit export of unlimited quantities of aviation petrol to all parts of the British Empire.

14th Mar.—The United States House of Representatives passes and sends to the Senate the Bill for $3,447,000,000 to help finance the Two-Ocean Navy. Six battle-cruisers of a new type are to be built.

15th Mar.—The United States House of Representatives' Sub-Committee approves of the $7,000,000,000 appropriation asked for by President Roosevelt.

16th Mar.—Addressing the White House Correspondents' Association in a speech broadcasted throughout the world, President Roosevelt says that the United States is committed to unqualified, immediate, all-out aid to Britain, Greece, China and all the Governments whose homelands are temporarily occupied by the aggressors. He says that there can be no compromise with the Nazis whose "New Order" is neither new nor order.

20th Mar.—The United States Senate approves the £862 million Bill to help finance America's Two-Ocean Navy.

21st Mar.—It is reported that the next five United States battleships to be built under the Two-Ocean Navy programme will be from 60 to 65 thousand tons. They will be the biggest battleships in the world.

22nd Mar.—It is stated in Washington that a production schedule to supply 20,000 war planes to Britain in the next 18 months has been worked out by United States Administration officials.

It is reported from New York that President Roosevelt has granted the British request to use American Naval yards for repairing British ships.

24th Mar.—By 67 votes to 9, the United States Senate passes the Bill for authorizing an appropriation of seven billion dollars to implement the Lease and Lend Act. The Bill is sent to the President for signature.

25th Mar.—"The war in Europe must end in the eradication of Nazism", says Mr. Wendell Willkie in a broadcast speech at Toronto. He says that Britain and the United States must work together in post-war reconstruction.

Lord Halifax, in a speech to the Pilgrims' Society at Washington, defines Britain's peace and war aims as winning the war, preventing the repetition of such a tragedy and helping to ensure future prosperity.

Canada and the United States are to build army and navy vessels in the shipbuilding yards on the Great Lakes. The conclusion of an agreement on this point is announced by the United States Administration.

26th Mar.—The United States War Department requisitions two liners of 24,000 tons, *The Washington* and *The Manhattan*, for use as auxiliary transport.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Van Kleffens, broadcasting from New York, says that United States plane-production would be fifteen times larger in June than at present and that the increase afterwards would be even greater.

At a Press Conference, Lord Halifax says that the duration of the war would depend on the speed of American help.

27th Mar.—The extension of the German counter-blockade to within three miles of Greenland is referred to by Mr. Sumner Welles at a Press Conference today. Col. Donovan, Mr. Roosevelt's Special Envoy, broadcasts to America. He says that the Lease and Lend Act is an act of war and that the Americans have to decide whether they will resist Hitler or merely keep quiet. He pays a tribute to the genius of Wavell and expresses deep admiration of the cool bravery of the Britons in face of a terrible enemy.

30th Mar.—President Roosevelt, broadcasting on Jackson Day, calls on the Americans to unite in the determination that "with all our resources and all our power, we shall help those who block the Dictators in their march towards the domination of the world."

Guards are placed on 27 Italian vessels in United States ports by the American Coast-Guard authorities to prevent their crews from attempting to destroy machinery. A German oil tanker is also reported to have been placed under guard in Boston harbour.

31st Mar.—It is revealed that President Roosevelt has authorized the transfer of additional war supplies to Britain, including torpedo boats. The *Journal of Commerce* (New York) reports that between 120 and 140 American warships are being transferred to British Registry.

President Roosevelt indicates that he has personally ordered the seizure of Italian, German and Danish ships at American ports (and at Manila). Mr. Cordell Hull explains that the United States Government are justified in their action because the attempted sabotage in the ships endangered American ports. Treasury Officials hint that these ships might be put in service with a view to help Britain to overcome shipping shortage.

1st Apr.—The Axis Powers protest to the United States against the seizure of their ships and demand their release. The United States authorities issue warrants for the detention of 100 German and 75 Italian members of the crews of 69 seized ships for violation of immigration laws. Reports of Italian and German sailors setting fire to their ships in South American ports are received.

2nd Apr.—The United States rejects the German and Italian demands for the release of the ships seized in United States ports.

The Government of Peru suspend the Lufthansa (German) air services and take over the planes.

3rd Apr.—The United States Government ask the Italian Government to recall Admiral Alberto Lais, their Naval Attache, from Washington. United States officials study the question whether the seized Axis ships could be forfeited to America.

4th Apr.—President Roosevelt announces that he has allocated another 500,000,000 dollars from the Lease and Lend Act appropriation for the construction of 212 merchantmen. He also discloses that the United States Government might soon remove the Red Sea area from the list of combat zones and permit United States vessels to ply thither with cargoes. The United States flatly rejects the Axis protest against the seizure of their ships and refuses their demands for the release of the ships and crew.

5th Apr.—Uruguay, following other Latin American countries, seizes Italian ships in Monte Video.

6th Apr.—Mr. Cordell Hull, after conferring with President Roosevelt, announces that the United States Government are proceeding as speedily as possible to send military and other supplies to Yugoslavia. The American Red Cross decide to send speedily a million dollars worth of aid to Yugoslavia.

8th Apr.—President Roosevelt sends a message to King Peter assuring all help to Yugoslavia.

Mr. Roosevelt says that he will ask the United States Congress for legislation empowering the Government to buy the Danish ships seized in United States ports; he indicates that the seized Axis ships could be forfeited.

The United States Naval Under Secretary arranges to leave for Britain to establish a close liaison between the Navy Department and the British Admiralty. Col. Knox, United States Naval Secretary, reveals that British warships are being repaired in American yards.

10th Apr.—The United States decides to establish air bases in Greenland. An Agreement to that effect is signed with the Danish Minister in Washington, the German-controlled Government of Denmark being ignored.

11th Apr.—President Roosevelt reopens the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden to American ships.

The President asks Congress for broad statutory authority to take over any foreign-owned vessels lying idle in American ports.

12th Apr.—In an address at Chicago, Col. Donovan pleads that American convoys should escort American ships carrying supplies to the Allies.

13th Apr.—The Danish Minister in Washington is recalled by the German-controlled Danish Government, but he refuses to go back. The United States continues to regard him as duly authorized.

15th Apr.—The United States, while rejecting the protest of the German-controlled Danish Government, states that the use of the Greenland bases will be available to all the American Republics for the common defence of the Western Hemisphere.

President Roosevelt places Mr. Harry Hopkins to be in charge of the purchasing and acquisition of war materials for all countries benefiting under the Lease and Lend Act.

A Bill increasing the officer and enlisted strength of the United States Navy and Marine Corps to 232,000 is passed by the Senate and sent to White House. The President, under the Bill, is authorized to acquire 200,000 tons of auxiliary vessels for national defence and raise the number of men enlisted to 300,000 if necessary.

Legislation authorizing President Roosevelt to purchase, requisition, or take possession of foreign merchant ships lying idle in United States ports is laid before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The British cruiser *Bonaventure* (5,450 tons) is torpedoed and sunk while escorting a convoy.

16th Apr.—President Roosevelt says that the United States will protect her merchantmen " wherever they go so long as they do not enter the combat zones proclaimed under the Neutrality Act."

Mr. Roosevelt states that Greenland would be restored to Denmark as soon as she has an independent government and not a government under duress.

The President says that American help will continue to be given to China in an increasing measure.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Canadian Premier, leaves for Washington to see President Roosevelt.

17th Apr.—Col. Knox, United States Naval Secretary says that British warships brought to the United States for repairs are given priority over everything else in the Navy Yards.

18th Apr.—United States troops leave for Bermuda to form part of the new garrison there.

19th Apr.—Lord Halifax has a conversation with the United States Secretary of State and says afterwards that the Atlantic Ocean remains the decisive theatre of war.

20th Apr.—President Roosevelt has a long conference at New York with Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Premier.

Mr. Roosevelt urges American doctors to volunteer for service in the military and civilian hospitals of "Our British friends."

21st Apr.—A joint statement issued in America after the King-Roosevelt talks reveals that agreement has been reached on the principle of joint mobilization of the resources of Canada and United States in aid of Britain and in the defence of the Western Hemisphere.

22nd Apr.—Mr. Mackenzie King announces that President Roosevelt will visit Canada in May.

23rd Apr.—Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, reveals that about 20 fast torpedo boats are ready for delivery to Britain.

Lord Beaverbrook states that nearly 1,000 assembled American and Canadian aircraft have already been delivered to the Royal Air Force and that only one aircraft was lost on the ferry service between America and Britain.

24th Apr.—The British submarine *Urge* torpedoes and sinks a heavily laden enemy tanker of over 10,000 tons which endeavours to run the blockade.

25th Apr.—Speeches by Mr. Cordell Hull and Col. Knox foreshadow United States' decision to convoy supply ships to Britain. President Roosevelt states that United States Neutrality Patrols will operate "as far into the waters of the seven seas as might be necessary," warning British ships of any prowling raider. He also strongly criticises "appeasers" like Col. Lindbergh.

26th Apr.—The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, on which 21 American Republics are represented, recommends the seizure of 160 foreign ships lying idle in ports on the American continent.

28th Apr.—It is announced that Prof. J. M. Keynes, member of the British Economic Council, will visit Washington to confer with the United States Administration and the British Supply Council on the operation of the Lease and Lend Act and other related matters.

Col. Lindberg gives up his commission in the United States Air Corps Reserve as a sequel to Mr. Roosevelt's condemnation of his attitude.

29th Apr.—President Roosevelt states that United States warships may enter combat zones, if necessary, in the interests of the defence of the Western Hemisphere.

30th Apr.—Col. Knox says that United States is expected to build substantial numbers of high speed mosquito-boats for Britain.

1st May.—President Roosevelt asks the United States Maritime Commission for at least two million tons of merchant shipping to be used to supply all-out aid to the Democracies. The United States Senate passes the 3,400 million dollars Two-Ocean Navy Bill and sends it to White House for signature.

2nd May.—Lord Halifax confers with Mr. Sumner Welles.

3rd May.—President Roosevelt, in a letter to Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman, Defence Production Chiefs, asks that production of machine tools be expedited, that the defence industry work 24 hours a day and seven days a week and that the nation be combed for idle machine-tools to be placed in defence production.

Workers in United States defence industry are urged to forego their usual summer holidays in exchange for a bonus or a special increase in wages.

The British Broadcasting Corporation reports the arrival in Suez of 26 American merchant ships heavily laden with arms and ammunition for the British forces in the Middle East.

4th May.—Mr. Wendell Willkie urges that United States should convoy supplies to Britain as the present "sea patrol is inadequate."

Col. Knox, United States Navy Secretary, says that, within 90 days, United States' production of military equipment will exceed that of any other country in the world.

Speaking at the dedication of the late President Wilson's birthplace as a national shrine, President Roosevelt says that the American people fought before and are "ever ready to fight again" for the existence of democracy in the world.

5th May.—The United States coast guard take certain precautions to ensure that Yugoslav ships in American ports remain loyal to King Peter and his Government in exile.

6th May.—The Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives expresses himself in favour of convoying arms shipments across the Atlantic by American warships.

The Mexican Foreign Minister pledges the help of his country to other American Republics in opposing totalitarian expansion.

President Roosevelt asks Mr. Stimson, Secretary for War, to obtain "a substantial increase in heavy bomber production" in order to see that "democratic superiority in the air is made absolute."

7th May.—Mr. Stimson, in a nationwide broadcast, urges the immediate use of the American Navy to make the seas secure for the delivery of munitions to Britain.

The Australian Premier, Mr. Menzies, declares on his arrival in New York that the war is as much America's as it is the British Empire's.

Senator Vandenberg states that only 8 out of the 205 ships that left American ports with supplies for Britain were sunk in the first three months of this year.

9th May.—President Roosevelt asks Congress for an appropriation of 61,477,750 dollars in order, among other things, to construct 149 new airports and enlarge 20 now under construction.

The United States Maritime Commission announces the inauguration of a service to the Red Sea area with ships of United States registry and an additional service to China.

11th May.—It is revealed that a United States Naval Squadron has been stationed in the Indian Ocean to guard the Red Sea route, to prevent German and Japanese shipping co-operating and to relieve the British Navy of additional duties.

12th May.—It is learned in Washington that the Government have planned to use the foreign ships taken over by United States to carry supplies to Britain through the combat areas.

16th May.—President Roosevelt in a forceful declaration condemns the Vichy Government's policy of collaborating with the Nazis especially in Syria.

The United States Senate approves the Bill enabling the Government to seize foreign ships in American waters.

17th May.—Lord Halifax confers with Mr. Cordell Hull on the developments in Syria.

18th May.—Mr. Harold Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, says that America must give "everything" to Britain. Mr. Cordell Hull, in a broadcast, says that America will find the means to ensure that Britain received adequate supplies; he also says that the peace settlement at the end of the war should give short shrift to extreme nationalism and encourage free international friendship and trade.

Mr. Hull states that he is able to confirm from diplomatic reports that the Franco-German agreement is a definitely military agreement and that it is dangerous to the Western Hemisphere.

It is revealed that American aircraft production is nearing 1,800 planes a month.

20th May.—It is announced that the Egyptian steamer Zam Zam carrying American missionaries and a British-American ambulance corps to the Near East was sunk in the South Atlantic by a German raider after the passengers and crew had been taken aboard a German warship. The United States Government ask Germany for full details concerning the 138 Americans involved.

22nd May.—Col. Knox urges the repeal of what he calls "the terrible blunder" of the United State Neutrality Act and says that America should preserve the freedom of the seas and allow her ships to serve in British shores and other war zones.

President Roosevelt predicts that "more and faster ships will be built" and that "they will carry through the open waters of the seven seas the implements of war which will help to destroy the menace to free people everywhere."

25th May.—Admiral Raeder, Chief of the German Navy, takes exception to the help rendered by American North Atlantic Patrols to the British Navy.

27th May.—Mr. Cordell Hull says that Raeder's threat is true to the Nazi pattern—an integral part of the programme of world conquest by force.

Mr. Knudsen, Chairman of the United States War Production Board, says that the United States must match the aggressor nations with tank for tank and plane for plane.

28th May.—President Roosevelt proclaims a state of unlimited national emergency. In a broadcast to the nation, he promises to take all possible measures to ensure delivery of supplies to Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt asks Congress for appropriations totalling 3,319 million dollars for new aircraft for the Army and the Navy. The House of Representatives passes legislation continuing Mr. Roosevelt's emergency monetary powers.

29th May.—Mr. Roosevelt confers with Lord Halifax and the British economic expert, Mr. J. M. Keynes. At a Press Conference, Mr. Roosevelt says that measures to enforce freedom of the seas are quite compatible with the Neutrality Act.

The United States Secretary for War announces that America will train 8,000 Royal Air Force airmen from June.

The Senate approves legislation permitting Government to take over 80 foreign ships lying idle in United States harbours and sends it to White House for signature.

30th May.—"You may completely dismiss all rumours of British readiness to make peace. You cannot make peace with a mad dog," says Lord Halifax.

31st May.—The first shipload of food sent by the United States under the Lease and Lend Act reaches Britain; it includes 1,000 tons of flour, over four million eggs and 12,000 lb. of cheese.

Mr. Harold Ickes is appointed "Petroleum Co-ordinator for National Defence" by President Roosevelt with instructions to keep oil flowing in an adequate supply for defence and civilian needs.

Police break up a meeting of the German American Bund in New Jersey. The German Government disown Dr. Kurt Reith, their former Minister in Austria, who is arrested by the United States authorities with a view to deportation.

1st June.—The President of Mexico pledges help to the United States of America in the event of the latter being involved in war.

Armed watch is enforced on ports, factories and docks along Hudson River following a huge fire in a railway yard near by.

2nd June.—"Hitler will not win," declares Mr. Harry Hopkins.

The House of Representatives approves legislation permitting Mr. Roosevelt to appoint an unlimited number of Vice-Admirals to have charge of "special and unusual missions" of the Naval forces.

The War Department requests Congress for legislation authorizing the President during the national emergency to requisition property of any kind "necessary to national defence" —a power similar to that assumed by President Wilson during the Great War.

President Roosevelt signs a Bill authorizing the grant of compulsory priorities for orders from foreign Governments under the Lease and Lend Act.

3rd June.—"Every available source that we have hitherto found accurate gives evidence that half the present output of American factories, combined with Great Britain's present production, exceeds the German output," declares Colonel John Jouett, President of the United States Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

5th June.—Provision for 40,000 planes is made in the Army Supply Bill recommended by the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee.

6th June.—President Roosevelt at a Press Conference states that Mr. Winant has not brought from England "even the tenth cousin of a peace offer."

Mr. Roosevelt orders the United States Maritime Commission to seize 80 foreign ships lying idle in American harbours.

Mr. Cordell Hull says at a Press Conference that America stands firm against any change in the Far Eastern *status quo*.

7th June.—The United States battleship, *South Dakota*, built at a cost of over 13 million pounds, is launched and immediately afterwards the keel is laid of a 10,000-ton cruiser.

President Roosevelt orders the seizure of the French liner *Normandie*.

8th June.—It is revealed that Martinique and Guadaloupe are patrolled daily by United States planes and boats, thanks to an arrangement with the French Government.

9th June.—President Roosevelt breaks the strike at the North American Aviation Factory by ordering the Army to take over.

10th June.—A report that the United States steamer *Robin Moor* has been torpedoed by a German submarine in South Atlantic is received by the Navy Department at Washington.

The United States House of Representatives passes the ten thousand million dollars Army Appropriation Bill.

11th June.—President Roosevelt reports on the operation of the Lease and Lend Act to Congress.

12th June.—Mr. Sumner Welles announces that the *Robin Moor* was undoubtedly sunk by a German submarine.

13th June.—The United States Senate approves of legislation, authorizing the President to seize defence plants in case of existing or threatened failure of production.

Mr. Sumner Welles denies the German claim that the *Robin Moor* was carrying contraband and accuses Germany of breaking the International Agreement regarding the safety of passengers of any merchantman attacked by a submarine.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, declares that Canadian troops are ready to be used in any field decided on by the High Command.

14th June.—President Roosevelt renews his pledge of full material assistance to Great Britain and her Allies, in a message of greetings to His Majesty King George on his birthday.

A sharp attack on the Darlan-Laval group in France is made by Mr. Cordell Hull, who says that the Vichy Government are apparently fighting Germany's battle in Syria.

Mr. Roosevelt orders the immediate freezing of all German and Italian assets in the United States of America.

15th June.—Rear-Admiral Luctzow, broadcasting from Germany, complains bitterly of the United States Naval Patrol system.

16th June.—Broadcasting his thanks to Rochester University in America for conferring on him the honorary Doctorate of Civil Law, Mr. Churchill remarks: "United we stand, divided we fall."

It is reported that Danish ships seized in America would be placed on service with United States Merchant Fleet.

Mr. Sumner Welles hands to a representative of the German Embassy an order to close all German consulates in the United States and to remove all German nationals connected with them. He says that the step is taken because Nazi agencies are engaged in activities harmful to America.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Ickes blocked a shipment of 252,000 gallons of oil to Japan. The reason given is the threatened shortage of oil in the Eastern United States.

The United States Senate passes the 250 million dollar Bill for the construction of highways for defence purposes.

17th June.—Mr. Roosevelt confers with War and Navy Department officials on ensuring the delivery of American bombers to the British forces in Africa.

Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary for War, says that America must face the prospect of a long war.

18th June.—Mr. Sumner Welles indicates that the strong German protest against the expulsion of Nazi Consuls from the United States will be flatly rejected.

President Roosevelt orders customs officers and border patrols to ensure that no German national leaves the country for the present.

Naval reserves in the United States are ordered to stand by.

19th June.—Germany orders the closing of all United States Consular offices in Germany and occupied countries.

Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, announces at a Press Conference that proposals to exempt Portugal, Russia, Spain, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland from the United States "freezing order" are being considered. The Oxford University confers through Lord Halifax the degree of Doctor of Civil Law on President Roosevelt.

20th June.—President Roosevelt condemns the torpedoing of the American steamer *Robin Moor* by a German submarine as an infamous act and says that the United States will not yield to German threats.

21st June.—The United States Government order the closure of all Italian consulates in America.

22nd June.—Mr. Winant, American Ambassador, returns to Britain in a Boeing bomber.

23rd June.—Mr. Sumner Wells in a statement at a Press Conference, voices his Government's condemnation of the German invasion of Russia.

Italian nationals are forbidden to leave United States.

24th June.—President Roosevelt declares "all possible aid" to Russia.

The United States Treasury lifts the restrictions on Russian money assets in America.

Stricter control of immigration is announced by the U.S. State Department.

25th June.—It is officially stated at Washington that U.S. ships will be permitted to carry arms to Vladivostock as President Roosevelt does not intend to issue a "Neutrality" proclamation in connection with the Russo-German war.

26th June.—The President of the Mexican Government Party declares that Mexico is ready to fight if necessary for the defence of the Democracies.

27th June.—President Roosevelt says at a Press Conference that arms will be sent to Eire only on receiving an assurance that she will defend herself against the Germans, if attacked.

28th June.—The United States Administration is reported to have decided to ask Congress for a formal declaration of national emergency.

30th June.—It is announced that 900,000 men are to be drafted into the United States Army this year.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, ex-President of the United States, in a broadcast, advocates the fullest possible aid to Britain.

President Roosevelt signs the 70,000 million dollars Army Appropriation Bill.

Col. Knox, addressing a Conference of State Governors, says "The time to use our Navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand. Now is the time to strike."

3rd July.—The United States supports Uruguay's proposal to back up any American country involved in a state of war with nations of other continents in defence of its own rights.

The United States of America undertakes to supply over 600,000 bales of cotton to Britain under the Lease and Lend Act.

4th July.—"I tell the American people solemnly that the United States will never survive as a happy and prosperous oasis of liberty in the midst of a desert of dictatorships" says President Roosevelt in his Independence Day broadcast to the nation.

All Canadian exports are ordered to be placed under control so as to send as much aid to Britain as possible.

5th July.—General Marshall, Chief of the United States Army Staff, announces that United States overseas garrisons have been more than doubled so as to keep American defences in readiness.

6th July.—Hostilities break out between Ecuador and Peru owing to a frontier dispute.

7th July.—The United States Navy Department asks for a further appropriation of 585 million dollars to augment its ship-building programme.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, announces that American troops have taken over Iceland from the British forces. He says that the United States has no intention at all of interfering with the sovereignty of Iceland.

General Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, states that American man-power may be needed in bringing the war to a rapid and decisive conclusion.

8th July.—Mr. Roosevelt states at a Press Conference that there will be no hemispheric boundary on United States defence operations. All U.S. Air Corps reserve officers are ordered to active duty.

Chile offers to mediate in the Peru-Ecuador dispute.

9th July.—Mr. Winston Churchill declares in the House of Commons that the military occupation of Iceland by the United States is of first-rate political and strategic importance.

Mr. Wendell Willkie urges the establishment of United States military bases in Northern Ireland and Scotland.

The United States, Argentina and Brazil ask Peru and Ecuador to establish a "No Man's Land" between their armies in order to facilitate negotiations.

10th July.—Mr. Roosevelt receives the Soviet Ambassador, M. Oumansky, who gives the President "Good news" about the Russo-German war.

The Premier of Northern Ireland expresses willingness to afford facilities for the construction of United States bases in Ireland.

Mr. Roosevelt asks Congress for a further appropriation of 4,770 million dollars for the War Department.

11th July.—The employment of United States workmen in the construction of British bases and the use of American steel for that purpose are characterised as "legal steps" by President Roosevelt at a Press Conference.

Mr. Roosevelt asks Congress for 3,323 million dollars in cash and contract authorizations for the United States Navy and Maritime Commission.

The British Government waive their belligerent rights concerning German and Italian ships seized by the United States.

President Roosevelt appoints Colonel W. J. Donovan as Co-ordinator of Information bearing on the Defence programme.

12th July.—It is announced that a brand new explosive will be manufactured on a large scale in United States and made available to Britain.

The United States Navy Department announces extensive mining operations at the entrance to New York harbour.

14th July.—Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, says that the United States is anxious that Portugal should retain her sovereignty over the Azores but it is vital that strategic Atlantic outposts should remain in friendly hands.

Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, declares that "a war of defence against Nazism will be infinitely preferable to a peace accomplished by surrender to Hitlerism."

Legislative steps are foreshadowed to retain existing United States Army units in service.

Col. Donovan, in a broadcast to France, says: "We are confident of victory. We made the tragic mistake of withdrawing after the victory in 1918. We shall not make that mistake again."

15th July.—Mr. Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, and Mayor La Guardian of New York warn the Americans against the activities of the Nazis, pro-Nazis and Crypto-Nazis directed towards the appeasement of Germany.

16th July.—President Roosevelt declares that "the disintegration" of the United States Army is threatened if Congress does not allow the Army to keep selectees and National Guardsmen in service over a year.

The German Reich is named as a co-conspirator in an indictment against 33 persons arrested in June for suspected spying.

17th July.—Mr. Roosevelt calls a conference of his Chief Naval Advisers.

The United States House of Representatives passes the 536 million dollar Bill for additional shipping and naval facilities.

Mr. Harry Hopkins, Lease and Lend Supervisor, arrives in London, calls on Mr. Churchill and attends a meeting of the British Cabinet.

18th July.—President Roosevelt states at a Press Conference that the sea lanes to Iceland will be kept open and shipping protected against an attack or threat of attack.

Mr. Roosevelt confers with his Chief Naval Advisers, presumably on the Pacific situation.

20th July.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, in a speech at Richmond (California) emphasises Britain's resolve to make an end of Hitler and says that if American workers speed up the shipbuilding programme, "we can bring this Nazi business to an end."

Arrangements are being made by the United States Maritime Commission to turn over a hundred oil-tankers to Britain.

21st July.—President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, asks it to authorize the extension of the one-year period of active service in the Army for selectees, National Guardsmen and Reserves. He declares that America is in infinitely greater danger than a year ago and that unless the extension is granted, the nation will be taking a grave risk and the Army will face disintegration.

22nd July.—House of Commons announces an American loan of 425 million dollars to Britain to pay for war supplies contracted for prior to the enactment of the Lease and Lend Act.

The United States House of Representatives passes the 287 million dollars Defence Highway Bill while the Senate approves legislation permitting the President of the United States to take over private property for use in national defence.

23rd July.—Mr. Tom Mooney, the famous United States Labour leader, who opposed America's entry in the last war, comes out in favour of intervention in the present conflict.

While Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, receives the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Nomura, Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, declares that the United States Pacific Fleet is in a position to carry out American policy in the Far East.

Mr. Sumner Welles, in a speech, outlines American peace aims and pleads for an association of free nations.

President Roosevelt foreshadows the possibility of new steps by the United States to check German infiltration into Latin America.

The United States Senate unanimously passes and sends to the White House the Bill authorizing a 545 million dollars expansion in naval shipping repair and other facilities.

24th July.—Mr. Sumner Welles, in a formal statement, condemns Japan's move against Indo-China.

The United States War Secretary, Mr Stimson, condemns Senator Wheeler's action, in writing to army officers and men, urging them to oppose United States' entry in the war.

A Norwegian ship in the Atlantic, carrying Red Cross nurses to Britain, is sunk.

The United States House of Representatives passes the 244 million dollars Bill for providing additional Naval share facilities. The House of Rerepresentatives' Appropriations Committee recommends an outlay of eight billion dollars for the expansion of United States defence services.

25th July.—President Roosevelt discloses that the United States will retaliate with specific action against Japan's occupation of bases in Indo-China.

Mr. Roosevelt says that the United States has allowed Japan to obtain oil from the United States so far in order to prevent Japan going to the Dutch East Indies to get it.

27th July.—Mr. Harry Hopkins, personal envoy to Britain of President Roosevelt declares in a broadcast that no enemy action can prevent American aid reaching Britain, Russia and China, namely, the supply of planes, food, oil and munitions.

28th July.—Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, states at Washington that the United States and Great Britain are pursuing parallel courses in the Far East and intimates that the United States will welcome parallel action by other American nations in economic control measures against Japan.

The United States House of Representatives passed the 8,063 million dollar Defence Appropriation Bill.

29th July.—Col. Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, urges prompt decision by America to resist Japanese aggression in the Far East.

30th July.—President Roosevelt calls on the United States Congress to pass legislation, controlling prices and rents.

31st July.—Japan apologises to the United States for the bombing of the United States gunboat *Tutilla* during an air raid in China but Mr. Sumner Wells, acting Secretary of State, says that the apology is insufficient to close the incident.

Mr. Harry Hopkins, Mr. Roosevelt's Personal envoy, sees M. Stalin at Moscow and is handed a message for the United States' President.

1st Aug.—Mr. Sumner Welles, acting United States Secretary of State, characterises as "barefaced impudence" Germany's action in urging Mexico to protest to the United States of America against the black-listing of certain Latin American firms working for the Axis Powers. Mexico rejects the German suggestion at once.

The sponsors of the United States Army Service Extension Bill agree to a compromise proposal providing that the maximum service for drafted men should be two years and a half.

President Roosevelt directs the Export Control Administrator to prohibit the export of motor fuels and oils for use in aircraft to destinations outside the Western Hemisphere, the British Empire and the unoccupied territories of the countries resisting aggression.

2nd Aug.—A third Canadian division, commanded by Major-General C. B. Price, arrives in Britain.

Mr. Sumner Welles declares that the attitude of United States of America towards the Vichy Government will be governed hereafter by the effectiveness with which France defends her territories against the aggression of the Axis Powers.

3rd Aug.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in Washington, in an international broadcast to England and Canada, expresses confidence that the Allies will win the war.

4th Aug.—On his return to duty from a holiday Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, expresses confidence in the victory of the free peoples of the world.

5th Aug.—The United States House of Representatives passes the 3,206 million dollars Tax Bill.

8th Aug.—Further American reinforcements arrive in Iceland.

A new American dive-bomber, much faster than the German Stuka, is examined at the Brewster factory by Mr. Knudsen, the Director-General of Defence.

9th Aug.—The British Supply Mission asks the United States' Office of Production Management to put tanks ahead of bombers on the priorities lists.

Strikes and other labour troubles are reported in some American shipping and aircraft factories and the Federal Government get ready to take over some shipyards.

10th Aug.—Her Majesty the Queen, in a broadcast to the United States, thanks the American people, especially the women, for all the help rendered to Britain. Her Majesty declares: "Hardships have only steeled our hearts and strengthened our resolutions. However great the cost, however long the struggle, justice, freedom, human dignity and kindness shall not perish from the earth."

11th Aug.—Mr. Cordell Hull contradicts Press reports that the United States of America has offered a plan of settlement, involving some concessions to Japan.

12th Aug.—Two huge air bases costing approximately 5,500 thousand dollars, are being established at Maine to serve as ferrying points for the delivery of warplanes to Britain.

13th Aug.—Washington reports state that the United States of America is negotiating air-base rights in Brazil to offset any German threat to Dakar.

The United States House of Representatives passes the Bill extending the period of training of conscripts by a margin of one vote.

14th Aug.—Mr. C. R. Attlee, broadcasting from London announces that Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt have met at sea and drawn up a joint Anglo-American Declaration, setting out the objectives for which the Allies were fighting and indicating the fundamental principles on which plans for permanent world peace must be based after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, who was present at the Churchill-Roosevelt conferences, proceeds to Washington to discuss supply problems with United States' officials.

Mr. Duff Cooper, Special British Envoy to the Far East, confers *en route* at Washington with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Mr. Roosevelt signs the Bill authorizing special protection to guard naval establishments from sabotage and espionage.

The United States Senate approves the Bill extending the period of conscription training.

15th Aug.—The Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration is warmly welcomed by the Dominion and Allied Governments.

16th Aug.—Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, in a talk at New York states that Britain has no need for United States' man-power to win the war.

Mr. Stimson, United States' War Secretary, as well as Mr. Cordell Hull, United States' Secretary of State, warn their fellow-countrymen against German designs in South America.

President Roosevelt, on landing at Rockland (Maine) from his cruise, says that he and Mr. Churchill have reached complete agreement on all aspects of the war situation.

It is revealed that Mr. Churchill handed over to President Roosevelt a letter from His Majesty the King and has taken a reply.

17th Aug.—President Roosevelt on his return to Washington confers with Mr. Cordell Hull.

18th Aug.—President Roosevelt confers with Mr. Cordell Hull for nearly two hours and a half. The President calls into consultation key-men in Congress connected with foreign affairs.

19th Aug.—Mr. Roosevelt announces that delivery of aircraft to the British forces in the Middle East will be speeded up by a "ferry" service to West Africa.

The President signs the Army Service Extension Bill.

Lord Beaverbrook confers with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harry Hopkins (United States Lease and Lend Administrator) on the question of expediting American war supplies.

20th Aug.—The Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, arrives in Britain for discussions with the British Government.

Heavy United States shipments of aviation fuel to Russia are reported in a San Francisco message.

Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, says that the Federation is 100 per cent behind President Roosevelt and that Labour has a vital stake in winning the war against the Dictators, viz., the defence of free Trade Unions.

A German twin-engined bomber is chased out by British fighters when it attempts to raid Reykjavik, Iceland's capital.

21st Aug.—President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, reports on his meeting with Mr. Churchill and says that there will be no compromise with Nazism.

Mr. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, states that the United States is ready to lend money to Russia to finance war purchases.

22nd Aug.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, arrives in London for conversations with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, indicates that some arrangement has been made with Japan for the gradual repatriation of American citizens from Japan and the Japanese from the United States.

President Roosevelt reveals that American Defence production is on an average up to estimates.

23rd Aug.—President Roosevelt directs the Navy to take possession of and operate, the strike-bound Kearney Federal Shipbuilding and Dry-dock Company as the strike jeopardises the construction of vessels essential to the defence of the United States.

24th Aug.—Mr. Churchill in a world broadcast from London, reports on his meeting with President Roosevelt.

American plans for production in 1942 of army tanks, valued at $1,000,000,000 are made public.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, returns to Britain after his talks with the United States Government.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

1939

9th Sept.—The Soviet mobilize and concentrate on the Polish frontier.

17th Sept.—Russian forces cross Polish frontier.

18th Sept.—Soviet and German troops meet near Brest Litovsk. In a joint communiqué, the two Governments announce their intention of restoring order in Poland.

Soviet troops occupy the Rumano-Polish frontier in the south.

19th Sept.—Soviet troops occupy Vilna, advance beyond Brest Litovsk and in the south reach the Hungarian frontier.

24th Sept.—Oil wells at Drohobyoz, the centre of the Galician oil fields in Poland, are taken over by Soviet troops.

29th Sept.—Molotov and Ribbentrop, the Russian and German Foreign Ministers, sign a treaty in Moscow by which Poland is completely abolished and new and permanent Russo-German frontiers are established. The terms include a denial of the right of interference by any third Power and a declaration that the war should now stop.

Estonia becomes virtually a Soviet Protectorate by the signing of a ten-year mutual assistance pact and trade agreement. By this pact, Russia gets the right to maintain naval bases in the Baltic.

5th Oct.—A pact of mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Latvia is signed at Moscow.

11th Oct.—The Soviet-Lithuanian Pact is signed in Moscow. Vilna is restored to Lithuania in exchange for the right to establish Soviet garrisons at any point in Lithuanian soil.

25th Oct.—Russia demands the withdrawal of Finnish troops.

31st Oct.—M. Molotov speaks on Soviet Foreign policy.

28th Nov.—The Soviet Government denounce their Treaty of Non-aggression with Finland.

29th Nov.—Russia severs diplomatic relations with Finland.

30th Nov.—The Soviet Union attacks Finland by land, sea and air; Helsinki is bombed.

1st Dec.—The Soviet sets up a puppet "Finnish People's Government" under Otto Kunsinnen.

2nd Dec.—The Soviet Government sign a pact of mutual assistance and friendship with the "Finnish People's Government."

8th Dec.—Russia declares a blockade of the Finnish coast along the Gulf of Bothnia.

10th Dec.—The Soviet Government hand a note to the British Ambassador in Moscow protesting against Britain's two-way blockade.

11th Dec.—The League of Nations urges the Soviet Union to cease hostilities against Finland.

12th Dec.—The Soviet Government refuse the League of Nations' offer to mediate in the Russo-Finnish conflict.

14th Dec.—The League of Nations Assembly adopts a resolution condemning Russian aggression and calling on the League members to help Finland.

1940

25th Jan.—Soviet planes sink the Finnish steamer "Notung" by bombing and machine-gunning the crew when they were taking to life-boats.

5th Feb.—The International Labour Office expels Soviet Russia from the Organization.

15th Feb.—Russians enter Mannerheim Line and capture Summa.

9th Mar.—A peace move in Finland is initiated by Sweden.

12th Mar.—The Finnish-Soviet Peace is signed.

20th Apr.—The German-Russian-Italian agreement regarding the Balkan area is concluded.

8th May.—Marshal Voroshilov, Soviet Commissar for Defence, gives place to Marshal Timoshenko.

15th June.—Soviet Russia occupies Lithuania.

28th June.—Soviet troops cross the Rumanian frontier.

29th June.—Bessarabia is occupied by the Soviet.

22nd July.—Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia join U.S.S.R.

16th Aug.—The Presidium of the Soviet issues decrees on nationalization of land and banks, industrial enterprises, railways, water transportation and communication facilities in Bessarabia.

19th Oct.—The Soviet Union sends two notes to Germany in regard to recent German moves in the Balkans.

7th Nov.—Russia's intention to stay out of "practically a world war" is affirmed in a statement by M. Kalinin, President of the Supreme Soviet.

10th Nov.—M. Molotov leaves Moscow for Berlin.

12th Nov.—Herr Hitler receives M. Molotov.

14th Nov.—M. Molotov leaves Berlin for Moscow.

31st Dec.—M. Stalin in a signed article in the *Red Star* says: "The danger of war for Russia has increased. The whole nation must hold itself in a state of preparedness. We are facing danger of military aggression and we must leave no opportunity for our enemies to catch us unawares."

1941

10th Jan.—A Soviet-German agreement on Soviet-German frontier between River Igork (Lithuania) and the Baltic is signed. The agreement fixes the Polish, German and Lithuanian frontiers. An Agreement for the mutual repatriation of Germans and Russians in each other's territories is also signed.

13th Jan.—A barter agreement between Russia and China is concluded. Soviet military supplies will be supplied to the Chinese Government in exchange for tea to the value of a hundred million Chinese dollars. The Agreement also provides for the exchange of Chinese mineral products for Soviet machinery.

22nd Mar.—Red Army manoeuvres take place in Siberia and Kiev, reproducing actual war conditions.

29th Apr.—Russia speeds up her defences all along her western frontier as a counter to new German concentrations on the German-Soviet frontier in Poland.

7th May.—M. Stalin succeeds M. Molotov as Chairman of the Council of the Peoples Commissars.

8th May.—It is reported that a Soviet military mission is negotiating for the use of 12 air bases in Iran should Turkey be involved in war.

31st May.—Russian military manoeuvres take place in the Ukraine.

10th June.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, arrives in London.

22nd June.—Hitler orders his troops to march into Soviet Russia, accusing her of breaking the Non-Aggression Pact of 1939. The German Army marches from East Prussia to the Carpathians and Rumanian troops occupy Bolgrad.

M. Molotov announces that the Soviet would crush the Fascist bandits of Germany.

Mr. Churchill, broadcasting from London, promises all possible British aid to Russia.

23rd June.—The destruction of 76 German planes is claimed in the first war communiqué issued by the High Command of the Red Army. The Germans also claim to have brought down several Soviet planes.

24th June.—Mr. Eden announces in the Commons that, in response to a request from the Soviet Union, a British Military mission will be sent to Russia.

The Germans occupy Brest-Litovsk, but Moscow claims that elsewhere German attacks are repulsed, the Nazis losing 300 tanks and many planes.

It is announced that Hungary has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Russia.

25th June.—The Soviet Air Force makes many retaliatory raids on German towns. The German advance is stiffly contested by the Red Army but the Germans manage to enter Vilna, the ancient Lithuanian capital. Leningrad and Helsinki are subjected to air raids.

26th June.—The Germans make only sporadic advances on the eastern front and admit stiff resistance by the Russians, who recapture the Polish town of Przemysl. The Soviet Air Force bombs Bucharest. Two German submarines are sunk.

27th June.—German armoured forces start a drive towards Minsk, the capital of White Russia. Attacks from the Rumanian frontier are repulsed by the Soviet.

Hungary declares war on Russia.

German troops are reported to have captured Riga.

The Rumanian oil fields of Ploesti are set ablaze by the Soviet Air Force.

The British military mission in Moscow are introduced by Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador to M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

28th June.—Fierce fighting is reported near Minsk, the Russians hitting back effectively.

The Germans are reported to have launched an attack on Russian territory in the Arctic, the port of Murmansk being their objective.

The Moscow Radio states that 457 German planes have been destroyed.

29th June.—The Russians inflict heavy losses on German tanks. Not only do they stop the German tank attacks, but they also launch effective counter tank offensives. Fierce fighting continues near Minsk.

A German communiqué claims the loss so far of 4,000 Russian planes and 2,000 Russian tanks. It claims also that German advance forces have gone beyond Minsk and are now on the road to Moscow.

30th June.—The Germans claim the capture of Lwow and Libau.

The German offensive from Finland is thrown back by the Russians.

1st July.—The Russians claim to have stopped the German advance eastwards near Luck and Murmansk despite a withdrawal of Soviet troops to prepared positions.

Russian aircraft inflict heavy losses on enemy tank and motorized units; Moscow has its first air raid warning.

The Germans claim an advance in the Pripet marshes and say they have reached River Beresina. They also claim the capture of Luck.

A Supreme Defence Council is formed in Russia with M. Stalin as President.

2nd July.—The Germans claim the capture of 100,000 prisoners in the region east of Bialystok. They also claim that they have taken Windan.

The Russians announce the sinking of seven German U-Boats in the Baltic and Black Seas in the first week of the war.

3rd July.—M. Stalin broadcasts to the Russian people on the war situation, expressing confidence in victory.

The Germans claim that they have crossed River Pruth, and also that advance units are near Smolensk.

The Soviet forces prevent the Germans from crossing River Beresina.

4th July.—Stiff resistance is offered to Nazi advance in the Dvinsk, Bobruisk, Roono and Tornopol sectors.

5th July.—A German High Command communiqué announces that Germans have reached the river Dnieper and that Kolomea and Stanisla are captured.

In the "Battle of the Rivers", the Russians claim to hold Beresina.

6th July.—According to a German communiqué, 5,000 Soviet lorries are destroyed and some islands on the outskirts of Russian defensive positions round Hangoe are occupied by Finnish troops.

Counter-attacks by the Red Army, with guerillas active in the rear, hold up the main Nazi advance.

7th July.—Two German destroyers are sunk in the Gulf of Riga and a German submarine is destroyed in the Gulf of Finland.

Russian troops repel German attacks with heavy losses in the Ostrov, Lepel and Novograd-Volynsk sectors. German land attacks definitely slow down and the Germans are hurled back across Dvina River.

8th July.—A Soviet Military Mission arrives in London.

M. Litvinov, former Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, broadcasting to Britain, declares that Hitler shall not have a moment's respite.

Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, says that plans for aid to the Soviet are proceeding rapidly and effectively.

While the German Radio claims to have broken the Stalin Line at several points, the Russians report the destruction of at least 7,000 German troops and the capture of 15,000 in one engagement when German tanks are allowed to advance seven miles and then isolated and destroyed.

The German paper *Angriff* reports that the Russians have destroyed Minsk before evacuating it, thus carrying out M. Stalin's directions to leave only "scorched earth" behind.

9th July.—The Red Army has inflicted a big defeat on the German mechanised forces in the Lepel sector. It is reported that two German motorised regiments are destroyed, that 102 German planes are destroyed against the loss of 10 Soviet planes, and, that the Russians still hold the German drive directed at Kiev. Soviet bombers raid Helsinki.

The Germans claim the occupation of Besserabia.

M. Stalin receives the British Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps. The Russian military mission in London is received by Mr. Eden and Captain Margesson.

10th July.—The Russians wipe out a German motorised division in the Lepel sector; the Soviet Air Force destroys 100 German tanks; the Russians inflict a serious defeat on the Germans in the Borisov sector; enemy attacks in the Novograd-Volynsk sector are halted; the Russian Air Force bombs the Rumanian port of Constanza; and Russian parachutists are dropped in the outskirts of Helsinki.

The German High Command announces the capture of Salla on the Finnish front.

The Russian military mission in London is received by Mr. A. V. Alexander and Sir Archibald Sinclair.

11th July.—Reports from Moscow indicate that the Nazi drive into Russia is brought to a stand-still along the whole of the 2,000 miles front from the Arctic to the Black Sea. The Soviet claims to have destroyed 179 German aircraft.

A German High Command communiqué states that in the double battle of Bialystok and Minsk, the greatest amount of war material in world history is captured.

12th July.—While the German High Command states that German troops have broken through the Stalin Line and are advancing from Lake Preipus towards Leningrad, Moscow does not confirm these claims. The Russians claim that the Germans have suffered over a million casualties in 19 days.

Eight million Soviet troops are said to be marching to the front.

13th July.—Great Britain and Russia sign a joint agreement at Moscow, undertaking to render support of all kinds to each other in the prosecution of the war and neither to negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement. M. Molotov and Sir Stafford Cripps sign the agreement in the presence of M. Stalin.

A Soviet communiqué states that, while a Nazi mechanised regiment is annihilated in the South-Western sector, Russian planes have bombed the Rumanian oil centres of Ploesti, Constanza and Sulina and a hundred German aircraft are destroyed during the day; there is no change in the dispositions on the front.

The Germans, on the other hand, reiterate their claim to have stormed the Stalin Line and to be advancing swiftly on Leningrad and Kiev.

14th July.—While the Russians are adjusting their Bessarabian front, Finnish and German troops register an advance in the Leningrad sector. Railway lines in the neighbourhood of Smolensk and Leningrad are bombed by the enemy.

The Soviet claim that German casualties in the campaign are over a million, 2,300 German planes are destroyed and 3,000 armoured vehicles lost. The relative Russian figures are not more than a quarter of a million casualties, 1,900 planes and 2,200 armoured cars.

The British Government entertain the Soviet Military Mission to a luncheon in London.

Russia refuses to apply the rules of the Hague convention to German hospital ships as the Germans systematically violate international rules.

15th July.—The Russian Air Force bombs Bucharest and destroys enemy aircraft in attacks on German aerodromes.

Two enemy destroyers and 13 transports are sunk and one destroyer and a further 13 transports are heavily damaged when Russian planes help the Soviet Baltic Fleet in a battle with German naval units.

A German infantry and an artillery regiment are wiped out by the Soviet forces.

The Soviet Military Mission in London receives representatives of the Indian and Empire Press.

Russia and Britain are formally proclaimed Allies by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons.

16th July.—The Germans once again claim the capture of Tallinn and Navogorod but the Soviet High Command states that no substantial change has occurred on the front. The Russians announce the cutting up "section by section" of German motorised and mechanised units in the Peskor and Porkhor sectors.

The Soviet Air Force bombs enemy oil stocks at Ploesti.

17th July.—The German News Agency's claim to have captured Smolensk is not confirmed even by the Nazi Radio. It is revealed that neither Kiev nor Tallinn has fallen to the Germans.

One Rumanian battalion goes over to the Russian army in the South-Western sector and many Axis pilots also desert to them. The Russians recapture Rogachev. The Soviet Fleet bombards Riga.

18th July.—The Germans claim the capture of strategic positions in Bessarabia, including the occupation of Kishinev. There is violent fighting in Smolensk but the Soviet state there is no change in the front. The German General Otto Lancelle is reported to have been killed in action.

19th July.—The Germans announce the capture of Novograd-Volynsk and the crossing by German and Rumanian troops from Bessarabia of the River Dneister.

The Soviet Air Force inflicts heavy losses on Nazi motorised units.

The Soviet contradict the "absolutely mendacious and infamous invention of the Rome Radio" that the Red Army is using poisonous substances.

20th July.—M. Stalin is appointed People's Commissar for Defence, Marshal Timoshenko to be his Deputy. M. Stalin remains Premier.

The Soviet Air Force, in conjunction with the Red Navy, sinks twelve enemy vessels sailing in a convoy in the Baltic.

The German High Command claims further successes on the Finnish front and in Bessarabia, where, however, the capital, Kishinev, is said to have been left blazing by the retreating Russians.

21st July.—While the Germans claim an advance in the Southern sector, Soviet guerilla forces are reported to be very active and to have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

22nd July.—Twenty-one German planes are destroyed during an air raid on Moscow when only slight damage is caused. An attempted enemy air raid on Leningrad is beaten off.

It is reported that Marshal Timoshenko has recaptured Smolensk with his storm detachments.

23rd July.—While the Germans and Finns claim some progress on the Northern front, the Soviet reiterate that there is no essential change in the position of the troops and that Smolensk remains in Russian hands.

Moscow has its second air raid but no military objective is hit. Fifteen German planes are shot down.

The Soviet publish the contents of secret German documents which are seized from the enemy, clearly indicating that Germany is planning to use poison gas.

The Archbishop of Canterbury blesses the Russian people fighting for national freedom against " the evil embodied in the rulers of Germany."

24th July.—The Moscow Radio reports that Gen. Branchitsch has been removed from the Nazi High Command as also General Keitel.

Moscow is raided again by the German air force.

The Germans, calling for reinforcements from their troops in the Balkans, admit stiff Soviet resistance.

25th July.—Soviet planes bomb Ruschuk, Pleven and Lovetz in Bulgaria.

Soviet anti-aircraft guns and fighters disperse German bombers that have attempted to raid Moscow in two divisions.

26th July.—Constanza is heavily bombed by Russian planes.

The Finns claim an advance North-east of Lake Ladoga.

27th July.—Reports indicate no change in the Soviet front from the Arctic to the Black Sea. Two German divisions are wiped out. The Finns claim the occupation of Salmi.

A Soviet Military Mission arrives in New York *en route* to Washington.

28th July.—Constanza is again bombed by the Russian Air Force.

The destruction of German naval units in the Baltic is claimed by the Russians as well as of 109 enemy planes. The Russians lose only 36 planes.

The Soviet foreign office asked the Swedish Government to make representations to Helsinki, regarding illegal detention of Soviet diplomatic representatives by Finland.

The Soviet Military Mission, after being received by the Acting Secretary of State at Washington, confers with the Chief of the Staff of the United States Army.

29th July.—An attempt on another mass raid by enemy planes on Moscow is defeated by Soviet counter-attack.

The Battle for Smolensk and the Battle for the Ukraine continue with unabated fury.

Finland, as a " co-belligerent with Germany " requests the severance of diplomatic relations with Britain.

30th July.—A Russo-Polish Agreement is signed in London in the presence of Mr. Churchill, by which the territorial changes made in Poland as a result of the Soviet-German treaties of 1939 are declared void.

British torpedo bombers, from an aircraft-carrier in Arctic, make a strong attack, coinciding with the appearance of Russian planes, on a northern Norwegian harbour.

31st July.—Extensive activities by the Russian Air Force are reported: an enemy attempt to raid Leningrad is foiled.

Four enemy supply ships are sunk when British Naval aircraft make heavy raids on the harbours of Kirkenes and Petsamo in Northern Scandinavia.

1st Aug.—Diplomatic relations are broken off between Great Britain and Finland.

Stubborn fighting in the Smolensk region sees the Germans thrown back with heavy losses.

Following the loss the previous day of one patrol ship in the Baltic and damage to another caused by Russian dive-bombers, Germany loses a destroyer and two large transports.

President Roosevelt describes the Soviet resistance to the German onslaught as magnificent. His Special Envoy, Mr. Harry Hopkins, has a second conversation with M. Stalin at Moscow while the President himself receives the Soviet Ambassador and the head of the Soviet Purchasing Mission at Washington.

2nd Aug.—The Soviet forces route the 137th German Infantry Division in the Smolensk sector as also the 253rd German Division. There is no substantial change in the position of the troops at the front but many German ships and planes are destroyed.

3rd Aug.—Russian activity on the entire Finnish front is increasing. In other sectors there are no substantial changes. The Germains claim the capture of 10,000 prisoners in the Lake Peipus region; and also report that " a great battle of annihilation " is in progress 150 miles south of Kiev. A combined German-Rumanian move over River Dniester is reported in the direction of Odessa, the Black Sea port.

Mr. Harry Hopkins leaves Moscow, where absolute confidence reigns in the Russians' ability to beat off the third German offensive which is being launched.

4th Aug.—Fierce battles rage in the Ukraine in the south and in Estonia in the north, where the Germans make fresh attempts to reach Leningrad and Odessa, respectively. A German submarine is in the Baltic and a Soviet submarine sinks a German munitions ship in the vicinity of the Norwegian port of Vardo. A German tank column is wiped out by the Russians, over a thousand soldiers being killed.

5th Aug.—Fierce fighting is reported on the northern front in Russia where the Germans claim the capture of the Estonian town of Pabst as well as Kholm and Byelaya—Tserkov. The Russians, however, state that bitter fighting is raging for these two later cities. An attempt by German planes to raid Moscow is dispersed by Soviet night-fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

The annual trade agreement between Russia and the United States is renewed.

6th Aug.—The German High Command claims a break-through at three points on the Russian front—south of the Pripet Marshes, in the direction of Smolensk and south of Lake Peipus. But the Germans have not advanced substantially and have taken heavy punishment. Their pincers movement in the Ukraine is successfully held by the Russians. The Red Air Force is very active and a submarine of the Red Navy sinks a German transport with troops and munitions in the Baltic Sea.

The United States unfreezes millions of dollars worth of Soviet orders in America and sends the first consignment of arms to Russia.

7th Aug.—Six enemy planes are destroyed in the course of an air raid on Moscow.

8th Aug.—Russian planes raid Berlin for the first time in the war. A number of incendiary bombs are dropped.

The Germans claim to have made rapid advance towards the Black Sea port of Odessa and to have captured 30,000 prisoners, including an Army Commander, south-east of Uman.

The Soviet Information Bureau exposes the hollowness of the claims put forward by the Germans last week.

9th Aug.—The Germans announce the capture of the railway junction of Korosten and over 100,000 prisoners in the Ukraine.

Soviet planes again bomb Berlin. Marshal Timoshenko, Commander-in-Chief on the Central Front, calls on Russian guerillas in occupied territory " to wreak merciless, complete and continuous vengeance on the enemy."

10th Aug.—The Finns claim an advance in the region of Lake Ladoga.

Eight German planes are shot down in an attempted mass raid on Moscow.

11th Aug.—The Russians withdraw to the Dnieper river in the giant battle in progress in the Ukraine.

Berlin is again raided by the Soviet Air Force.

12th Aug.—A German armoured force is 70 miles from Nikolayev. An attempted German air raid on Murmansk is broken up by Soviet fighters.

Besides raiding Berlin, the Soviet Air Force bomb a number of towns in Finland and drop parachutists behind the Rumanian lines.

More men are called up in Finland for service in the army.

13th Aug.—The German High Command claims a rapid advance in the Ukraine towards the Black Sea.

The Soviet Information Bureau announces the annihilation of the 68th German Division in a bloody battle.

14th Aug.—The Nazi claims to have encircled Odessa are described by M. Lozovsky, Deputy Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, " as wishful thinking."

It is announced that Hitler has moved his headquarters to Ukraine.

15th Aug.—While the Germans claim to have encircled the Black Sea port of Odessa, the Russians report stern resistance to the invader along the whole front from the White Sea to the Black Sea.

M. Stalin accepts the joint proposal put forward by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, that high British and American representatives should meet him in Moscow to discuss the allocation of war supplies to Russia.

A Polish-Russian Military Agreement is signed in Moscow.

16th Aug.—Fighting intensifies as the Soviet offer determined resistance to Hitler's all-out effort to force a decision in Russia before winter sets in.

While a few Nazi air-raiders manage to reach Moscow, Soviet planes bomb Berlin and Stettin. Many fires and explosions are caused and all Soviet planes return safe.

17th Aug.—While the Finns claim the capture of Sorbavalla, north-east of Lake Ladoga, the Germans announce the capture of Nikolayev and Kirovograd in the Ukraine.

An Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement is signed in Moscow, providing for supplies of considerable quantities of British goods to Russia as well as Soviet goods to the United Kingdom.

18th Aug.—On the northern front the Germans resume their thrust towards Leningrad. In the south the Germans capture the iron-ore centre of Krivoirog, the Russians falling back to the Dnieper. Force fighting rages on the entire front and many German regiments are smashed up. The Russians not only break up a raid on Moscow but also bomb Berlin and Constanza.

19th Aug.—The German High Command claims to have occupied the entire region west of the Dnieper and to have captured or put out of action several Russian warships and

transport vessels in the Black Sea. The Russians evacuate the town of Kingisepp in the Leningrad sector but both Marshal Voroshilov in the north and Marshal Budenny in the south, while retreating in orderly fashion, exact a bloody price from the enemy for his territorial advance.

20th Aug.—Stubborn fighting is reported in the directions of Novogorod and Gomel. The Germans attack bridgeheads on the Dnieper.

21st Aug.—A German communiqué announces the occupation of Kherson at the mouth of the Dnieper. It is reported that the Russians have blown up the dam over the river at Dniepropetrovsk, releasing tons of swirling water to check the German advance.

Marshal Voroshilov makes a dramatic appeal to the people to defend Leningrad to the last man.

22nd Aug.—While the Germans claim the capture of Kherson at the mouth of the Dnieper and a general advance along the entire front, it is made evident that Marshal Budenny has safely withdrawn the Southern Russian Army across the Dnieper river.

Soviet bombers bomb and sink Nazi troop-carrying transports off the Rumanian coast.

23rd Aug.—The Nazi drive to Leningrad is halted.

In the Central Sector, in a counter-attack the Russians under General Koniev capture nine villages in the course of 48 hours.

The Soviet Information Bureau announces that in two months of war, Germany has lost over two million men (killed, wounded or prisoners) 8,000 tanks, 10,000 guns and 7,200 aeroplanes. The Soviet losses are 150,000 men killed, 440,000 wounded and 110,000 missing (total 700,000), 5,500 tanks, 7,500 guns and 4,500 aircraft.

24th Aug.—The Germans claim the capture of the Dnieper bridgehead at Cherkassy and of the Black Sea port of Ochakov between Odessa and the mouth of the Dnieper. The former claim is not confirmed.

It is revealed that the Russians have completely destroyed Kexholm on the shores of Lake Ladoga before evacuating it.

The Russians rout a Rumanian division in the Odessa region while General Koniev's men in the Central Sector smash a German infantry division, killing at least 3,000 officers and men.

Two German transports are sunk by the Soviet's Northern Fleet.

25th Aug.—The main fighting in the Battle of the Dnieper continues to be still west of the river in spite of German claims.

Marshal Timoshenko, in a Special Order of the Day, congratulates the Russian Army of the Centre which is triumphantly counter-attacking in the Smolensk-Gomel area.

THE BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, ETC.

1939

5th Sept.—Yugoslavia announces her neutrality.

7th Sept.—Iraq severs relations with Germany.

21st Sept.—M. Calinescu, Rumanian Prime Minister is assasinated in Bucharest by members of the Iron Guard. General George Angeseanus appointed to succeed him.

19th Oct.—Anglo-French treaty with Turkey is signed at Ankara. The terms provide for mutual assistance in the event of an act of aggression by a European Power against any of the signatories leading to war in the Mediterranean area.

23rd Nov.—The Rumanian Cabinet resigns.

25th Nov.—A New Rumanian Cabinet is formed by M. Tatarescu with smaller pro-German element.

1940

2nd Feb.—The Balkan Conference meets at Belgrade.

4th Feb.—Balkan Conference concludes a Pact.

1st July.—The Rumanian Cabinet unanimously approves of Rumanian renunciation of the Anglo-French guarantee of Rumanian integrity.

12th July.—Rumania leaves the League of Nations.

17th Aug.—The Rumanian Grand Council considers Hungary's demand in regard to Transylvania.

21st Aug.—Rumania offers part of four frontier districts of Transylvania to Hungary and agrees to the cessation of southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

24th Aug.—Rumano-Hungarian negotiations are broken off.

30th Aug.—Rumania accepts the Axis award on Transylvania.

6th Sept.—King Carol abdicates in favour of Prince Michael. General Antonescu becomes Totalitarian Prime Minister-Dictator.

7th Sept.—Southern Dobrudja agreement is signed.

9th Oct.—Picked German troops " the Panzer Korps " arrive in Rumania.

10th Oct.—British Legation advises all Britons to leave Rumania.

11th Oct.—General Antonescu gives an evasive reply to the British Minister in Bucharest about German troops in Rumania.

14th Oct.—Military and Naval attaches of the British Legation with their staff leave Bucharest.

15th Oct.—Turkish Ambassador in Bucharest informs United States and Soviet representatives that Turkey will respect all engagements towards Greece and that modifications of the status quo of Greece will be regarded as a direct menace.

Germans in Rumania tell Iron Guards that their intention is to make Rumania a base for advance against the Soviet Union.

16th Oct.—The British Government cease to maintain normal trade relations with Rumania as it is under German domination.

26th Oct.—By a new decree the Rumanian Government gain control over all British-owned and British-chartered vessels in Rumanian territorial waters. It is feared these vessels will all come under German control.

1st Nov.—In the Turkish Assembly, President Ineunu makes a statement that Great Britain and Turkey are studying the Balkan situation and that, though Turkey will not enter the war now, she will remain loyal to her friendships and obligations.

20th Nov.—Hungary adheres to the Triple Pact.

23rd Nov.—Rumania joins the Axis Pact.

24th Nov.—Slovakia joins the Tripartite Pact.

27th Nov.—The Ex-Rumanian Premier, General Argesianu, and ex-Minister of Public Security, Marinescu, are executed.

3rd Dec.—The need for keeping Bulgaria out of the war is stressed in the Bulgarian Parliament by the Foreign Minister. The Minister states that the return of Dobrudja has improved relations with Rumania and that the recognition of Bulgarian rights has also contributed towards friendly relations with the U.S.S.R.

4th Dec.—A ten-year agreement between Germany and Rumania providing for " economic reconstruction " of Rumania is signed in Berlin.

12th Dec.—A Hungaro-Yugoslav Friendship Pact is signed at Belgrade.

1941

22nd Jan.—Bucharest is in a state of siege following the unsuccessful Iron Guard Putsch. General Antonescu dismisses General Petrovicescu, the Rumanian Minister for the Interior, replacing him by General Popescu. The military are in complete control of the city and curfew is imposed. General Antonescu broadcasts to the nation but suddenly the broadcast is cut off. General Antonescu proclaims military dictatorship in Rumania. Thirty thousand peasants and workers are said to be pouring into Bucharest from the provinces to joint the revolt against General Antonescu's Government. Many provincial garrisons join the insurgeants in various provinces.

24th Jan.—General Antonescu orders the army into action against the rebels. Six hundred rebels led by General Petrovicescu, lately Minister of Interior, are captured. The attempts to seize complete power by the Iron Guards fizzles out when the Rumanian Army goes into action.

27th Jan.—General Antonescu forms a new military Cabinet. All portfolios except Justice, Labour and Propaganda are entrusted to Generals. No member of the Iron Guard or representative of the King Carol regime is included in the new Government.

General Antonescu, the Rumanian Dictator, declares in a statement on his new Cabinet that Rumania will march without hesitation on the side of the "Great Fuehrer and the Duce." It is reported that M. Horia Sima has fled from Rumania.

13th Feb.—The Yugoslav Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister leave for Germany at the invitation of the German Government.

14th Feb.—The Yugoslav Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister meet Hitler and Von Ribbentrop.

15th Feb.—The Yugoslav Ministers report to the Regent, Prince Paul, their talks with Hitler and Ribbentrop.

17th Feb.—A non-aggression agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria is concluded.

26th Feb.—Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, and General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrive in Ankara. They are received by M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister.

28th Feb.—A communiqué issued in Ankara announces that complete agreement has been reached on all problems arising from the international situation during Mr. Eden's conversations with President Ineunu and high Turkish officials.

1st Mar.—Bulgaria signs a protocal adhering to the Three-Power Pact. Press office of the British Legation in Sofia is closed. Mobilization of new classes of Army continues. Germans occupy the Bulgarian port of Varna on the Black Sea.

2nd Mar.—German troops enter Bulgaria with the "consent of the Royal Bulgarian Government."

5th Mar.—The British Government break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and declare Bulgaria as enemy territory. The British Consulate in Belgrade advises all Britons in Yugoslavia to leave the country.

15th Mar.—A Belgrade message states that Yugoslavian Ministers will not journey to Berlin, that Yugoslavia will not sign the Tripartite Pact but will maintain strict neutrality and that all rumours of an ultimatum or Yugoslav capitulation thereto are baseless.

19th Mar.—Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary meets M. Sarajoglu, Turkey's Foreign Minister, in the Island of Cyprus for the second time in a fortnight and has a "highly satisfactory" talk on the situation in the Balkans and in the Near East.

21st Mar.—The Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Sarajogulu, reports to President Ineunu the substance of his talks with Mr. Eden at Cyprus.

Germany's 'compromise' terms cause a split in the Yugoslav Cabinet.

22nd Mar.—The Turkish Ambassador in Moscow interviews the Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs and it is understood that Turkey and the Soviet Union will exchange assurances of goodwill.

Prince Paul, the Yugoslav Regent, confers with the Premier, following the resignation of three Serbian Cabinet Ministers, who will not agree to any compromise with Germany.

24th Mar.—It is announced that the Yugoslav Premier and the Foreign Minister will leave for Vienna to sign a pact with the Axis Powers. The British Minister in Belgrade, Sir Ronald Campbell, presents a note to the Yugoslav Government making an 'eleventh hour appeal and sounding a note of warning. It is announced that the Yugoslav Minister of Justice has withdrawn his resignation and that the two other vacancies in the Cabinet have been filled.

25th Mar.—The adherence of Yugoslavia to the Axis Tripartite Pact is announced from Vienna. In two written assurances, the German Foreign Minister affirms Germany's intention to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and says that the Governments of the Axis Powers will not make any demands on Yugoslavia to allow the passage or transit of troops through Yugoslav territory. Hitler has a talk with the Yugoslav Ministers at Vienna.

Popular demonstrations against the Government are banned in Yugoslavia, all army leave is cancelled and the army is confined to the barracks.

The Soviet Government inform the Turkish Government that should Turkey be the object of aggression and be led to go to war for the defence of her territory, Turkey might count on the entire understanding and neutrality of the Soviet. Turkey gives a similar assurance in return.

26th Mar.—There are country-wide demonstrations in Yugoslavia against their Government's decision to line up with the Axis Powers. Rioting is the order of the day in Yugoslavia towns, including Belgrade. Prince Paul's broadcast to the country has to be postponed. The German Radio announces that the German army may march into Yugoslavia to restore order.

In a message to a meeting of the Anglo-Hellenic League in London to celebrate the Greek Independence Day, Mr. Eden reaffirms British aid to Greece till the final victory.

The Dutches of Kent (Princes Marina of Greece) broadcasts a message of congratulations to the Greek nation.

President Roosevelt, in a message to the King of Greece, feels sure the final victory of the Greeks.

27th Mar.—The Regent, **Prince Paul flees** Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister and his colleagues are arrested. The boy King, Peter, assumes full control and appoints General Simovitch of the Air Force to lead the country and form a Government.

28th Mar.—**King Peter of Yugoslavia takes** the oath of his exalted office.

There is stupefaction in Berlin and in Rome at the *coup d'etat* in Belgrade and the German Government asks the Yugoslav Government whether they will adhere to the Tripartite Pact.

29th Mar.—President Roosevelt sends a message of greetings to King Peter.

30th Mar.—The frontier between Yugoslavia and Austria is closed by the Yugoslav authorities.

31st Mar.—Extra military classes are called up in Yugoslavia as a precautionary measure, following a German radio campaign against Yugoslavia. Germans and Italians leave the country under orders from their home Governments. Germany sends an ultimatum to Yugoslavia, asking for immediate demobilization of the army. The new Yugoslav Premier appeals to the nation to keep calm in face of provocation, but resolves to guard the Fatherland against aggression.

1st Apr.—The Yugoslav Premier replies to Germany. It is stated in Belgrade that Yugoslavia will not agree to demobilization.

2nd Apr.—**The Turkish Ambassador in** Washington begins negotiations with the U.S. State Department in order to facilitate Turkey receiving war material under the Lease and Lend Act.

3rd Apr.—**Dr. Matcheck, the Croat Leader,** joins the Yugoslav Cabinet as Vice-Premier.

Italy's efforts to mediate between Germany and Yugoslavia proves a failure. All the Germans in Yugoslavia leave except the Military Attache and the Charge d'Affairs. Yugoslav armies take up their positions to resist any invasion. Belgrade is declared an open town.

Yugoslavia sends two envoys with a special message to Moscow; and one of her Cabinet Ministers also visits Ankara.

The Hungarian Premier, Count Teliki, commits suicide because he cannot resist Nazi pressure to break away from Yugoslavia.

4th Apr.—**Dr. Matcheck, the Croat Leader,** joins General Simovitch's Government as Deputy Prime Minister and, in a manifesto, appeals to the Croats for loyal co-operation.

The Italian Minister in Belgrade has conversations with the Yugoslav Foreign Minister in an effort to avert war between Germany and Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia requests the United States to supply her with certain types of war material.

M. de. Bardossy takes the oath of office as Prime Minister of Hungary, whose active military help is sought by Germany.

The Nationalist leader, Rashid Ali, stages a *coup d'etat* in Iraq when the Regent is absent from the capital.

5th Apr.—German motorised divisions march to the Yugoslav frontier through Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The German radio and press accuse Yugoslavs of anti-German excesses though the German Consul-General at Ljubljana says that the allegations are baseless.

The new Iraq Premier declares that his Government will fulfil all international obligations and especially the Anglo-Iraq Treaty.

The British Ambassador at Baghdad is instructed that His Majesty's Government consider the Iraq *coup* as completely unconstitutional.

Bulgaria opens consultations with Hungary with a view to presenting joint revisionist demands to Yugoslavia.

6th Apr.—**The German troops invade** Yugoslavia. Hitler, in a proclamation to his troops, abuses both Britain and the new Government in Belgrade.

German bombers raid the open town of Belgrade.

It is announced that Russia and Yugoslavia have signed a Pact of Friendship and Non-aggression.

The British Military Mission, after their talks with the Turkish General Staff at Ankara, leave on an inspection of Turkish defences in Thrace. The Turkish Cabinet holds a meeting after the Foreign Minister has received the British, Greek and Yugoslav Ambassadors.

7th Apr.—The **Germans claim a 20 to 25** miles advance near the Greek-Yugoslav frontier. Belgrade is bombed again. Italian planes raid Split and Kotor, Yugoslav ports on the Adriatic. Yugoslav artillery opens operations on the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier. The Italian News Agency reports Yugoslav air raids on the suburbs of Sofia and on three towns in Western Rumania.

The British Government break with Hungary and at the same time pledge all help to Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Ambassador calls on the Turkish Foreign Minister at Ankara.

The Regent of Iraq, in a broadcast from Basra, calls on the Iraqi people to reject the new Premier and his Government, who have seized power. Many arrests are reported in the country.

8th Apr.—The Yugoslav Government move south from Belgrade, which is again raided by the German Air Force.

Yugoslav troops occupy the Italian town of Fiume, Sentari and Zara.

The Royal Air Force makes a successful raid on Sofia as reprisal for the raid on Belgrade.

An exclusively military cabinet is formed in Iraq. Turkey withholds recognition from the new Iraqi Government.

9th Apr.—The Yugoslavs evacuate Skoplje but take another town, Leshe, in Albania. The Turkish Cabinet considers the Balkan situation for two hours. The Turkish Foreign Minister receives the British, Greek and Yugoslav Ambassadors.

10th Apr.—The Turkish Government will maintain a policy of non-belligerency, declares M. Sarojoglu, the Foreign Minister, addressing the People's Party.

Yugoslav forces capture Alessio, 25 miles south-east of Scutari, and reach the outskirts of Mamuras. But the Yugoslavs evacuate their northern frontier region.

Mr. Attlee declares in the House of Commons that the British Government hold that the *coup* in Iraq is unconstitutional.

11th Apr.—The Germans capture Zagreb. They declare Croatia an " independent " state. Hungary makes haste to recognize the new state.

The Hungarians enter Yugoslavia and proceeded to occupy territories up to the old frontier before the Treaty of Trianon.

12th Apr.—**The Italians claim that the** Axis forces have established contact with each other in Northern Albania.

Rumanian forces also enter Yugoslavia to " protect " the Rumanian minority in that country.

The U.S.S.R. rebuke Hungary for entering Yugoslavia four months after the signing of a Treaty of Eternal Friendship between the two countries.

The resolution, deposing Regent Prince Abdul Illah and appointing Sheriff Sharaf instead, passed by the Iraqi Parliament, is considered in London to be of doubtful legality.

13th Apr.—**The Germans bomb Sarajevo.**

In a broadcast, Mr. Churchill pays a high tribute to Yugoslav valour.

14th Apr.—**The Germans enter Belgrade.**

The British Ambassador to Turkey is received by President Ineunu. Mr. Sarajoglu is present during the interview.

The Royal Air Force and Greek Air Forces hammer the Germans in the Monastir area.

15th Apr.—A Cabinet is announced for the German-sponsored State of Croatia.

Hungary replies to the Soviet, saying that the latter has " misapprehended " her change of policy towards Yugoslavia.

Hitler appoints civil administrators for German-occupied Yugoslavia.

16th Apr.—**There is an end of unified resistance in Yugoslavia.**

Diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are broken off and Bulgarian troops begin to occupy that part of Thrace between Alexandropolis and the Struma river.

18th Apr.—The Germans claim that the Yugoslav army has capitulated. It is revealed that 12,000 people are killed in the brutal Nazi air-raids on the open town of Belgrade.

19th Apr.—**The Yugoslav Premier, General** Simovitch, in a statement says that " the fight imposed on us was too unequal." Bulgarian troops enter Yugoslavia " to preserve peace and order among the people " in the " Bulgarian " territory " liberated " by the German army.

It is officially announced that strong British, Indian and other Imperial forces have arrived in Basra to open up lines of communications through Iraq and that the new Iraq administration is affording them full facilities in the spirit of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty.

21st Apr.—King Peter of Yugoslav and General Simovitch arrive in Jerusalem. In a proclamation to his people, King Peter says he will not abandon the struggle against Germany and Italy.

Conversations between the German and Italian Foreign Ministers begin at Vienna to chalk out the main lines of a new territorial settlement in the Balkans. An armed band of 8,000 in the Skoplje region fights its way south in an endeavour to reach the Greek lines.

The Nazis make more demands of the Rumanian Premier and threaten to back the Iron Guard against him. General Antonescu, however, holds out. Hungaro-Rumanian frontier clashes are reported.

22nd Apr.—It is stated Hitler and Mussolini will discuss the partitioning of Yugoslavia after the preliminary talks going on in Vienna between their Foreign Ministers.

23rd Apr.—Mr. Eden assures the House of Commons that Britain will take firm steps to eradicate all possible German infiltration into Iraq.

24th Apr.—Bulgarian troops occupy almost the whole of Thrace.

Hitler receives the Regent of Hungary at his Balkan headquarters. The Hungarian Premier foreshadows an anti-Jewish drive in his country.

25th Apr.—Yugoslav planes and troops arrive in the Middle East to join the Allied forces against the Axis.

It is announced that the United States will continue to recognize the Yugoslav refugee Government.

26th Apr.—President Ineunu of Turkey leaves Ankara for Smyrna on a tour of inspection of the Turkish coast facing the Greek islands threatened by Germans. A general evacuation of Istanbul by civilians is ordered.

27th Apr.—The British Ambassador in Baghdad calls on the Iraqi Ministers.

29th Apr.—A new Turko-German trade pact is ratified by the Turkish Grand National Assembly, Turkey agreeing to sell tobacco in exchange for machinery.

1st May.—The Yugoslav submarine *Nebojsea* and two Yugoslav motor torpedo-boats arrive safely at a British port.

Despite the Iraq Government's protest against the landing of further contingents of British troops at Basra, more troops arrive in Basra without any incident.

2nd May.—The British are compelled to take counter-measures when Iraqi artillery start shelling the British air base at Habbaniyah.

The Iranian Ambassador to Turkey denies reports of troop movements on either side of the Iran-Soviet border.

President Ineunu returns to Istanbul after inspecting the Western Anatolian defences.

The Royal Yugoslav Government issue orders to all Yugoslav ships at sea to go to British or U.S. ports.

3rd May.—The Ankara Radio reports that Iraqi forces are in control of oil-wells and installations in Mosul and that they have flooded oil-fields. The lawful Regent Abdul Illah is stated to be gathering forces in Transjordania with a view to marching into Iraq and ousting the military clique who have usurped power. Turkey moves troops and planes into defensive positions in the Taurus Mountains (through which the Baghdad Railway line runs into Turkey).

4th May.—Hitler, addressing the Reichstag defends German moves in the Balkans in a jejune speech. Vigorous action by the Royal Air Force in Iraq is reported as well as the expulsion of Iraqi forces from Basra.

5th May.—The Yugoslav Government, in their first authoritative statement after leaving the country, declare their determination to fight on by the side of the Allies. Sir Reginald Hoare is appointed British Minister to the Yugoslav Government.

The Egyptian Government, in an appeal to the Iraqi authorities, urge a speedy settlement of the dispute with Britain. It is announced that the British Government have rejected the Turkish Government's offer to mediate, pointing out that Iraqi troops must be withdrawn from Habbaniyah before any negotiations can be undertaken.

6th May.—Turkey takes measures to fortify and secure the Turko-Iranian frontier.

7th May.—British forces in Iraq capture Fort Rutbah.

8th May.—The Royal Air Force bombs Baghdad airport. Rashid Ali hurriedly leaves Baghdad after a public demonstration against his movement.

9th May.—British troops occupy the plateau overlooking the Habbaniyah aerodrome in Iraq and the Royal Air Force raids the rebels' principal air-base, starting a huge conflagration. The British occupy Rutbah aerodrome.

Sayid Shaukat, Minister of Defence in Rashid Ali's Cabinet, has a talk with Turkish Ministers.

10th May.—Serbian guerilla fighters are reported to be waging relentless war on German troops in Yugoslavia.

It is announced that Lieut-Gen. Maitland Wilson has assumed command of the British forces in Palestine and Transjordan.

11th May.—King Ibu Saud of Arabia is stated to have informed the Iraqi usurper, Rashid Ali, that he is unable to offer any kind of assistance to the anti-British movement in Iraq, and also to have refused protection to Rashid.

12th May.—The Tass Agency announces the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet and Iraq but the Moscow Wireless rebukes Rashid Ali and his followers for being "instruments of foreign powers."

13th May.—Ankara reports state that Rashid Ali's terms for Turkish mediation between his followers and Britain are "contrary to the terms of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty" and not likely to be acceptable to Britain.

14th May.—Mr. Eden states in the Commons that the Imperial Forces at Basra are being rapidly reinforced.

The German Ambassador to Turkey has an interview with President Inenu; the Turkish Foreign Minister is also present.

Ankara reports state that Von Papen has conveyed an assurance to the Turkish President that Germany will not ask Turkey for the right to send troops across Turkish territory.

15th May.—Mr. Eden announces in the Commons that the French authorities are allowing the Germans to use Syrian aerodromes as "stepping-stones" for flights to Iraq and that Britain will take action against German aircraft in Syrian aerodromes.

It is officially announced in Cairo that a certain number of German planes arrived in Iraq, bringing Axis propagandists, agitators, etc., in response to an urgent appeal from Rashid Ali.

16th May.—The Royal Air Force attacks German aircaft on three Syrian aerodromes—Palmyra, Damascus and Rayak. Reinforcements of British and Imperial Troops arrive both in Iraq and Palestine.

17th May.—King Ibu Saud reiterates his view that the only course open to Arab nations is to support Britain.

19th May.—The arrival of British reinforcements in air-transports has a satisfactory effect on the Iraq situation. While General Dentz, the Vichy Governor of Syria, says he will "meet force with force" Gen. de Gaulle, in a broadcast from Brazzaville, urges Frenchmen to rise in revolt against the Vichy Government's betrayal of their former Ally, Britain.

20th May.—British Forces capture the town of Fallujah on the Euphrates, thus preventing the Royal Air Force at Habbaniyah from being cut off by British land-borne reinforcements in Iraq.

21st May.—The Royal Air Force bombs the Rashid aerodrome in Iraq while German planes raid Habbaniyah.

Free French Forces enter Syrian territory where many members of the Vichy armed forces are deserting to them.

23rd May.—The Lawful Regent Abdul Illah returns to Iraq with a view to forming a new Government. The British forces beat off an enemy counter-attack on Fallujah and are themselves within 20 miles from Baghdad.

Col. Callet, the brilliant French Commander and creator of the Circassian Legion, leaves Syria for Palestine in order to join the Free French Forces.

24th May.—The Royal Air Force machine-guns the aerodrome at Mosul.

The Ankara Radio announces that the frontier between Syria and Palestine has been closed.

25th May.—Rashid Ali, the Iraqi usurper, flees from Baghdad; other rebel Ministers, make for Iran. The Regent Abdul Illah, in a proclamation to the people of Iraq, asks for assistance in overthrowing the rebels. The British gain control of all the dykes of the Upper Euphrates. Some hundreds of French troops cross from Syria to Palestine to join the Free French Forces.

28th May.—Syria and Lebanon are declared enemy-occupied territories in an announcement by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

29th May.—It is officially announced that the Imperial troops are closing in on Baghdad.

30th May.—Rashid Ali, the Iraqi usurper, is reported to have fled to Iran. The British forces occupy Ur.

The Royal Air Force attacks German air bases in Syria.

31st May.—The Iraqi rebels ask for an armistice, which is granted by Britain.

1st June.—Fighting ceases in Iraq at 8 a.m.: the lawful Regent H.R.H. Emir Abdul Illah enters Baghdad following the signing of the armistice. The boy King Feisal is reported to be safe in Baghdad.

2nd June.—Baghdad is reported to be rapidly returning to normal; all is quiet in Basra.

General Dentz, Vichy's High Commissioner in Syria, proclaims a state of seige in Eastern Syria; the French Government suspend telegraph and telephone communications with Cairo. The Royal Air Force bombs German air bases at Aleppo and other Syrian centres. The Ankara Radio reports the arrival of the first contingent of German troops in Syria.

3rd June.—Jemil Madfai, well-known and popular pro-British statesman, accepts the Iraqi Regent's invitation to form a new Government.

4th June.—The Turkish Foreign Minister makes a statement on foreign affairs, including Syria, at a secret meeting of the People's Party.

British troops occupy Mosul. Law and Order are restored in Baghdad after serious rioting.

British forces are reported to have taken up positions in readiness against any possible move by the Germans in Syria. The Royal Air Force raids Beirut.

General de Gaulle, the Free French Leader, is stated to have taken up his headquarters at Haifa in Palestine.

It is learned that Rumania will become a totalitarian state without a Parliament.

5th June.—The French air force bombs Amman, the Capital of Transjordan "as a reprisal for the Royal Air Force bombing of Beirut."

6th June.—General Dentz, Vichy's High Commissioner in Syria, broadcasting from Beirut, justifies Franco-German co-operation by saying "We must live."

A serious difference of opinion is reported between General Weygand and Admiral Darland regarding Syrian policy.

8th June.—Free French and British Imperial Forces under the Command of Gen. Wilson enter Syria and the Lebanon.

Gen. Catroux issues a declaration on behalf of Gen. de Gaulle guaranteeing the liberty and independence of Syria and the Lebanon and undertaking to negotiate a treaty with these objects. The British Government associate themselves with this promise.

Gen. Wavell in a proclamation to the soldiers of France in Syria says that British action was necessary because Syria and the Lebanon are meant by the Germans to be a first stage in the conquest of French colonies. "We have come in considerable force and any resistance on your part would be useless" adds the proclamation.

9th June.—In their penetration into Syria, the Allied forces advance beyond Tyre. Four thousand French troops with modern equipment join the British in the Djebel Druse area. The Free French Forces capture 140 German parachutists.

The Iraqi Government break off diplomatic relations with Italy.

10th June.—British forward troops reach a position 15 miles from Damascus, crossing the Litani river. The R.A.F. gives magnificent support. A mechanized division from Iraq marches on Aleppo.

11th June.—British Naval landings take place on the Syrian coast. The Allies continue to progress into the interior of Syria.

12th June.—The Allied troops occupy the airport of Der-ez-Zor and Merd-Ayoum. The Royal Air Force raid Aleppo and Beirut.

14th June.—Vichy troops evacuate Kiswe.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, assures Iraq that Britain will respect her independence and support her against any aggressors.

15th June.—The British capture the Syrian port of Sidon.

The Swiss Radio announces the adherence of the puppet State of Croatia to the Three-Power Pact; the ceremony takes place at Venice in the presence of Ribbentrop and Ciano.

16th June.—It is confirmed in London that Kiswe, eleven miles from Damascus, is in Allied hands.

18th June.—A Turkish-German treaty of friendship is signed at Ankara. It is held to be only a non-committal undertaking as Turkey has refused to abrogate the Anglo-Turkish treaty or to open a way for German penetration.

Allied forces capture Queneilia.

21st June.—It is officially announced that Damascus is in Allied hands.

The Turkish Foreign Minister assures the British Ambassador that no foreign troops will be allowed to cross Turkey. He also declares that the recent Turko-German Pact will not affect Turkey's Pacts with Britain and Russia.

23rd June.—The British forces in Syria reach Palmyra. The Allied forces capture Mezze air port near Damascus and Khiam fort in the Merj Ayoum section.

24th June.—The Turkish Government inform the British Government that the Anglo-Turkish Treaty stands intact and remains first and foremost among Turkey's engagements.

Two Vichy destroyers attempting to interfere with Syrian operations are heavily damaged by British Naval forces and another is sunk by torpedoes from Naval aircraft.

Mr. Churchill states in the Commons that the High Command in the Middle East has been authorized to take all measures, however drastic, to occupy Syria.

25th June.—British and Imperial troops in Syria reoccupy Merp Ayoum. The Royal Navy bombard the Damour area, south of Beirut. Nazi planes raid Damascus. The Royal Air Force attacks enemy destroyers in Beirut harbour.

The Turkish Government inform the Soviet Government that they will maintain neutrality. The Turkish Grand National Assembly ratifies the Turkish-German Pact.

26th June.—Britain exposes the German-inspired canard that she is bringing pressure to bear on Turkey to cede certain Dardanelles bases to Russia.

Iran informs Russia of her decision to remain neutral in the latest phase of the war.

Four Vichy Generals are superseded as a sequel to the Allied advance in Syria. The Syrian Premier condemns the Nazis' barbarous air raid on Damascus.

A Turkish ship on its way to Alexandria is torpedoed and sunk, 173 passengers being drowned.

27th June.—The Soviet Government deny Nazi reports that they have demanded bases in Turkey.

28th June.—The Allied forces in Syria capture Nebrek.

29th June.—Allied forces occupy Saba Biyar, sixty miles south-west of Palmyra.

The Moscow Radio contradicts fantastic German reports of Soviet threats to Iran.

2nd July.—Gen. Catroux, the Free French leader in the Middle East, announces that Syria will be independent of France.

3rd July.—The Allies capture Palmyra.

The Turkish Government are reported to have rejected Vichy's request for permission to send arms to Syria *via* Turkey.

4th July.—In Syria Indian troops occupy Deir ez Zor.

5th July.—Aircraft of the Imperial Air Forces attack Vichy aerodromes, shipping and other military targets and severely damage them.

In Syria the Allies cross Damour River and occupy Rhariff between Damascus and the coast.

6th July.—The Allies close in on Beirut, Vichy's key-port on the Lebanese coast.

The British and Free French forces capture the strategic village of El Boum.

8th July.—While the vital battle for Beirut is about to commence, the British forces continue to advance from Deir ez Zor towards Homs.

The Turkish Government protest to Britain with regard to the Vichy vessel Saint Didier, which was attacked and sunk by British aircraft while abusing Turkish territorial waters and flying the Turkish flag. The vessel carries reinforcements and arms to Syria.

9th July.—General Dentz, French High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Syria, sues for armistice.

The Imperial forces occupy Damour in Syria.

Mr. Churchill announces in the House of Commons that the defence of Iraq will be transferred to the Indian Command under General Wavell.

10th July.—British Imperial troops occupy Beirut after an ultimatum broadcast by General Wilson expires. In the north-east Indian troops reach Kamechli adjoining the Istanbul-Baghdad railway.

The Italian News Agency report that the Vichy Government has decided to reject the British terms for an armistice.

12th July.—"Cease Fire" is ordered in Syria, General Dentz, Vichy's High Commissioner, sending a delegation to Allied Headquarters to negotiate an armistice.

13th July.—Armistice terms are initialled at Acre by the Allied and Vichy representatives.

15th July.—A 22 points Armistice Agreement is signed at Acre by Allied and Vichy delegates.

Allied troops enter Beirut.

16th July.—The Allied forces are accorded an enthusiastic welcome in Beirut.

19th July.—It is emphatically denied that Turkey is selling chrome to Germany and it is affirmed that the entire exportable surplus will be purchased by the United Kingdom.

21st July.—General Wilson places Syria under Martial Law in order to round up Germans and Italians regarded as dangerous.

It is thought in Ankara that the German Foreign Ministry was planning to reorganize the Balkans by forming a new Macedonian State, consisting of Western and Eastern Thrace as well as the Dardanelles region.

23rd July.—Italo-Bulgarian talks in Rome relate to a proposal that Bulgaria should share with Italy "the task of keeping Greece alive and reconstructing the country." The Bulgarian Premier and Foreign Minister are taking part in the conversations.

Rashid Ali, the Iraqi rebel leader, leaves Iran for Turkey.

Major-General John Chrystall is appointed Chairman of the Armistice Control Commission in Syria, the Vichy representative being General de Verdilac.

26th July.—The Syrian campaign comes to a close with the entry of General de Gaulle in Beirut.

28th July.—The official German News Agency denies the Soviet allegation that Hitler has planned an attack on Turkey. This is apparently in reply to the Soviet's charges, based on documents, seized from German troops, that comprehensive directions have been issued by the German High Command for an attack on Turkey.

31st July.—Turkey notifies the Vichy Ambassador that she will not, until the end of the war, release the Vichy ships interned in Turkish waters.

1st Aug.—The Iran Government affirm their determination to safeguard their neutrality and condemn alarmist rumours.

2nd Aug.—The Iran Consul at Karachi, in a statement to the press, characterizes as being entirely without foundation the story that four German merchant ships now anchored at a Persian Gulf port are expected to slip out to the Indian Ocean to become raiders against British shipping off Indian and Arabian coasts.

8th Aug.—A broadcast report from Ankara states that the German Government have threatened the Iran Government with the rupture of diplomatic relations if the latter expel the German subjects in Iran as a result of Anglo-Russian representations.

It is officially announced that General Dentz, former Vichy High Commissioner in Syria, and 35 officers have been interned by the Allied authorities in view of the non-release of 75 British and Indian officers who have been flown to an unknown destination before the signing of the Armistice.

9th Aug.—Rumania, which has already lost 100,000 troops in the Russian campaign, is reported to be war-weary.

Over 2,000 Vichy soldiers join the Free French forces in Syria.

Germany denies any application of pressure on Iran.

11th Aug.—Germany put off negotiations with Turkey for a trade pact and German commercial experts in Istanbul are ordered to leave for Bucharest.

The Soviet Government make a *demarche* to the Iran Government, calling attention to the importance in Iran's own interest of reducing the number of Germans there and to the relevant portion of the Treaty of 1921 under which the Soviet army is entitled to march across Iranian frontiers in certain circumstances.

12th Aug.—The Turkish National Assembly passes a Bill, allowing 19 and 20-year old youths to be called up for service without a formal declaration of mobilization.

Free French Headquarters announce that Syria and Lebanon are again open to tourist traffic.

13th Aug.—A joint Anglo-Soviet *demarche* is made to Turkey in which the two countries declare they have no aggressive intentions or claims towards the Straits and, while scrupulously respecting Turkish integrity, will assist Turkey if she were attacked by a third power.

The German Ambassador, Von Papen leaves Ankara for Berlin.

15th Aug.—A contingent of Allied officer-prisoners taken to France during the Syrian campaign is returned by the French authorities.

17th Aug.—While the Press in Teheran denies reports that certain foreign agents were hatching a plot against the Iranian Government, it is reported in London that the British and Soviet Governments made a *demarche* to Iran, repeating their recommendation that effective measures should be taken forthwith to reduce the excessively large number of Germans in the country.

18th Aug.—Iraqi army officers, suspected of complicity in the Rashid Ali revolt, are placed on the retired list.

21st Aug.—H.M. the Shah calls on the Iranian army to be ready for every sacrifice. He announces that the cadets passing out of the Military Academy at Teheran will not have their usual annual leave.

22nd Aug.—The Iran Government hand to the British Minister at Teheran their reply to the British Memorandum of August 16 on the German infiltration in Iran.

The Turkish Ambassador at Berlin is reported to have seen Hitler at the latter's headquarters. German troop movements in South Bulgaria and concentration of troop-transports in Bulgarian ports are stated to be part of Germany's " war of nerves " against Turkey.

23rd Aug.—Iran's reply is held to be unsatisfactory in London where a grave view is taken of the situation.

The British Ambassador at Ankara is received by the Turkish Prime Minister. Germany is stated to be sounding Turkey on her attitude in the event of peace in the Near East—particularly Iran—being disturbed.

25th Aug.—It is officially announced that joint military action is taken in Iran by the British and Soviet Governments. The two Governments emphasise that they have no territorial claims on Iran. What they desire are security measures against German intrigues. Iran's independence and integrity will be respected and food will be supplied to the people who are famine-stricken.

British and Indian troops enter Southern Iran from Baluchistan and from the sea; and the Russians enter Iran from the Caucasus. It is announced that the British and Indian troops will be under the Indian Command (H.E. Sir Archibald Wavell).

The British Government have previously notified Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia of their decision to enter Iran and have given a pledge to Turkey that they would do nothing that would damage Turkey's interests. The United States Government are also kept informed.

The Iranian Premier tries to justify his Government's attitude at a special session of the Iranian Parliament.

SHIPPING

1939

4th Sept.—The passenger liner " Athenia " is sunk and 128 lives are lost.

9th Sept.—The torpedoing of three merchant ships—two British and one French is reported.

17th Sept.—The British aircraft carrier *Courageous* is sunk by an enemy submarine and 518 of her crew are lost.

14th Oct.—The Admiralty announces that H.M.S. " Royal Oak " has been sunk presumably by a U-boat.

23rd Nov.—The H.M.S. " Rawalpindi " sunk.

The Mine-sweeper *Aragonita* is sunk by a mine.

13th Dec.—H.M. Cruisers Exeter *Ajax* and *Achilles* attack the German pocket battleship *Graf Spee* in the South Atlantic. *Exeter* receives damage and drops out; the other cruisers continue the fight; the enemy ship is hit repeatedly and seeks shelter in Montevideo harbour.

17th Dec.—The " Graf Spee " scuttles herself.

1940

21st Jan.—The Admiralty announces that H.M. destroyer " Grenville " has been sunk in the North Sea.

23rd Jan.—The Admiralty announces that H.M. destroyer Exmouth has been sunk by mine or torpedo and that there are no survivors.

13th Feb.—The Admiralty announces that the German steamer *Wakama* has been scuttled off the coast of Brazil after interception by a British warship. It is reported that the German steamer Wolfsburg has also been scuttled off the Brazilian coast.

17th Feb.—H.M.S. " Cossack " rescues 300 British prisoners from the " Altmark."

19th Feb.—The Admiralty announces that H.M. destroyer *Daring* has been torpedoed and sunk with loss of nine officers and 148 ratings.

3rd Mar.—The British India steamer, the *Domala*, with 143 British Indian subjects is hit by a bomber in the English Channel.

14th Apr.—The German Pocket Battleship, " Admiral Scheer ", is hit by a torpedo from a British submarine.

19th July.—H.M.A.S. *Sydney* sinks the *Bartolomeo Colleoni*.

5th Oct.—The Royal Mail *Highland Patriot* is torpedoed in the Atlantic. The survivors are landed at a northern British port.

The Donaldson liner *Corrientes* is sunk. The members of the crew are picked up by a frighter.

12th Oct.—H.M.S. " Ajax " makes contact with three Italian destroyers and engages and sinks two. Shortly afterwards she sights one heavy cruiser and four destroyers and engages them. One destroyer is crippled and the remainder escape in darkness. The damaged destroyer is sunk by gunfire after the crew are allowed to escape.

21st Oct.—H.M.S. " Kimberley " blows up the Italian destroyer " Francesco Nullo."

25th Oct.—The British destroyer " Venetia " is sunk by enemy mine. A British submarine sinks a German torpedo boat and an Italian supply ship.

28th Oct.—The " Empress of Britain " is sunk by enemy aircraft. Out of a total of 643 on board 598 are saved.

24th Nov.—The British steamer " Port *Hobart* is shelled by a raider off the West Indies. H.M. *Trawler*, *Kingstonalalite* and drifter *Reed* are sunk by enemy action.

27th Nov.—The British merchantman, *Port Brisbane* is, it is reported, sunk in the middle of the Indian Ocean by a German raider.

British naval forces in the Mediterranean make contact with the Italian Fleet, the enemy retiring at high speed. Italian destroyer *Lancere* and cruiser *Fiume* are hit.

20th Dec.—The British steamer *Carlton* is torpedoed by a German submarine.

1941

4th Jan.—A new anti-submarine weapon is being used by the British navy. The *Corvette*, a small speedy ship, is specially built to protect merchant shipping.

10th Jan.—German dive-bombers aid the Italians in the Central Mediterranean in an attack on an important British convoy taking supplies to Greece. The aircraft-carrier, *H.M.S. Illustrious*, and cruiser *H.M.S. Southampton* are hit. *H.M.S. Southampton* is a total loss. Twelve enemy planes are shot down and the convoy gets through.

17th Jan.—Italian liners "*Liquria*" (15,000 tons) and *Lombardia* (20,000 tons) carrying troops to Albania are torpedoed and sunk in the Adriatic.

18th Jan.—The British Naval trawlers *Chestnut* and *Desiree* are sunk.

19th Jan.—The British auxiliary cruiser, *Asturias*, captures the French steamer, *Mendoza*, which attempted to run the British blockade.

22nd Jan.—Two trawlers, *Manx Prince* and *Refundo*, are sunk by enemy action. There is no loss of life in *Manx Prince* but there are casualties in *Refundo*.

The British destroyer *Hyperior* is damaged by a torpedo or mine. It is sunk by British forces as it has been rendered incapable of steaming.

24th Jan.—British shipping interests buy twelve cargoships from the United States' Maritime Commission's laid up fleet.

30th Jan.—The loss of a Netherlands submarine in Allied war operations is announced. The British trawler *Pelton* is also sunk.

4th Feb.—The British Trawlers, 'Relonzo' and *Luda Lady* are sunk.

10th Feb.—Trawlers *Almond* and *Arctic Tripper* are sunk.

22nd Feb.—The South African Defence Department announces the loss of the patrol vessel *Southern Flow* through enemy action.

28th Feb.—The British destroyer *Exmoor* is sunk in the North Sea in repelling an attack on a convoy.

4th Mar.—Nine German merchant vessels and one Norwegian vessel under German control are sunk during the British Navy's raid on Lofoten islands.

7th Mar.—The Admiralty announces that the *New Royal Ark* has been sunk.

It is reported that the Italian submarine *Amfitrite* which attempted to attack a British convoy in the Aegean is sunk by the British escort craft.

10th Mar.—An Italian cruiser of the Condottieri "A" class is torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine.

13th Mar.—The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary vessel, *Manistee*, of 5,300 tons, has been sunk.

19th Mar.—The famous German liner *Bremen* of over 51,000 tons is totally destroyed by fire.

20th Mar.—The submarine *Triumph* sinks two deeply-laden Italian supply ships, each about 2,500 tons; the submarine *Unique* torpedoes a fully-laden Italian supply ship of 3,000 tons, and the submarine *Utmost* attacks another convoy of two deeply-laden Italian transports of about 6,000 and 4,000 tons, which are crowded with troops.

23rd Mar.—A spokesman of the United States Maritime Commission states that the United States of America will build 400 merchantmen for Britain under the Lease and Lend Act at a cost of £500,000,000.

25th Mar.—The German merchantship *Oder* (8,516 tons), trying to escape from Massawa, is intercepted by the British sloop *Shireham*.

27th Mar.—The Anglo-American agreement for the lease of Atlantic bases to the United States is signed to-day in London.

4th Apr.—It is reported that Sir Arthur Salter, who is on a mission to Washington, will request America to send more ships to Britain.

8th Apr.—The British drive against U-boats in the Battle of the Atlantic is reported to be registering many successes. The famous German U-boat Commander *Kretschmer* is taken prisoner.

9th Apr.—The Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission announces that contracts for the construction of 2,000 more ships for Britain have already been given to United States yards.

15th Apr.—It is learned that in future British merchant shipping losses will be published monthly instead of weekly, making it difficult for the enemy to deduce what proportion is due to submarines or mines.

An armed and heavily laden enemy tanker of about 10,000 tons, bound for a port in occupied France is sunk by the British submarine *Tigris*.

19th Apr.—Yugoslavia announces that approximately 120,000 tons of her shipping, now in American waters, will be made immediately available to Britain for " the common cause."

24th Apr.—The second of Britain's new battleships, *The Prince of Wales* is reported to be in commission.

28th Apr.—The Greek Minister in Cairo reveals that the entire merchant fleet of Greece, consisting of million tons of shipping, has been placed at the disposal of the British Government and that the Greek Air Force is continuing the struggle against the Axis Powers.

1st May.—The U.S. Maritime Commission places fifty oil tankers in special service to aid Britain.

2nd May.—It is revealed that the German U-boat commander who sank the battleship *Royal Oak* and 200,000 tons of merchant shipping, is missing.

3rd May.—The Admiralty announces the loss of the armed merchant cruiser *Voltaire* (13,245 tons).

9th May.—An Order-in-Council says that Mr. F. G. Leathers, new British Minister of Shipping and Minister of Transport, will henceforth be known as Minister for War Transport.

A German armoured merchant cruiser is sunk in the Indian Ocean by *H.M.S. Cornwall.* The British cruiser rescues 27 British seamen held aboard the raider; and 53 of the German crew who survive are taken prisoner.

11th May.—A German merchant vessel, and a Norwegian tanker, are intercepted in the Indian Ocean and captured by the Australian cruiser *Canberra* and the New Zealand cruiser *Leander.* A number of Norwegians and Chinese are rescued and 17 German officers and 47 ratings are captured.

13th May.—The German Radio warns ships against navigating in certain " dangerous " areas in the Red Sea.

16th May.—The United States Maritime Commission announces that the construction of the first 200 merchant-ships under the shipbuilding programme began two weeks ahead of schedule.

22nd May.—It is stated that Britain is negotiating with the Latin American nations for the purchase of some foreign ships lying idle in their ports.

24th May.—The battle cruiser *H.M.S. Hood* is blown up due to an unlucky hit in the magazine when British naval forces attack German naval forces off Greenland. The German battleship *Bismarck* receives damage.

26th May.—The pursuit of the *Bismarck* and other German warships in the North Atlantic continues and British torpedo bombers score a hit on the *Bismarck.*

27th May.—The *Bismarck*, Germany's latest battleship, is sunk after a grand chase by British naval forces, torpedoes from aircraft on the *Ark Royal* finding their mark. The British battleship *Prince of Wales* receives slight damage in the operations and a destroyer is sunk.

The United States Maritime Commission places a contract for the building of 123 merchant ships at a cost of £60,000,000.

President Roosevelt signs the Auxiliary Naval Ships Bill, authorizing the construction of about 58 naval auxiliary vessels, totalling 550,000 tons at an estimated cost of 350 million dollars.

30th May.—The United States Government take over 13 passenger liners as military auxiliaries.

4th June.—The U.S. Maritime Commission announces that American merchantmen will take over all British shipping services from Canada and the U.S. to Australia and New Zealand, thus releasing 12 British vessels for Britain's own war effort.

6th June.—British naval forces encounter and sink three enemy supply ships and an armed trawler.

9th June.—Mr. Charles Kettering, the famous American engineering magnate, refers to the development of a device to catch the German submarines on the surface at night.

The British Admiralty announces the sinking of two enemy supply ships.

12th June.—Many U.S. cargo ships are transferred to the Panamanian registry enabling them to operate between New York and the United Kingdom without violating the U.S. Neutrality Law.

13th June.—A German pocket' battleship is hit by a British aerial torpedo off the Norwegian coast.

14th June.—The Admiralty announces the successes of the British submarines in the Mediterranean where ten Italian ships were sunk or damaged in port or on the high seas.

In the Central Mediterranean, Royal Air Force bombers attack a convoy of enemy merchantships, escorted by destroyers and auxiliaries. An enemy merchantship of 7,000 tons is a total loss.

A Hungarian 4,000-ton ship is intercepted by a warship of the Netherlands East Indies in the East Indies waters.

15th June.—Royal Air Force Beaufort torpedo-carrying aircraft attacks an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast. A supply ship of about 6,000 tons is hit by a torpedo and sunk.

16th June.—The Ministry of Economic Warfare gives notice that any vessel carrying on transhipment of enemy goods arriving at South American ports from Europe will be placed on the black list and refused all navicert facilities.

18th June.—In view of the incursion of German troops in Finland the British Government stop the issue of navicerts to Finnish ships bound for Petsamo, three of which are intercepted and detained.

19th June.—The British ship " Empire Warrior " with coals from Portugal is sunk by aeroplanes near the Spanish border.

23rd June.—An Admiralty Communiqué, states that the German supply ship " Babitonga " of 4,422 tons was intercepted in the Atlantic by British patrols.

25th June.—Mr. Churchill makes a statement on the shipping position in a secret session of the House of Commons.

The German liner " Elbe " (9,000 tons) is sunk by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm.

28th June.—The British Navy intercepts the 3,000-ton German steamer " Alsterton " which is acting as auxiliary to a German raider, and rescues British officers and sailors of the Mercantile Marine, who are held prisoners therein.

1st July.—British warships capture the French liner ' Oregon ' in the South Atlantic.

7th July.—Britain recognizes the transfer of Danish ships to a neutral flag, following conversations between British and American authorities in Washington. The British Government gratefully recognize that the use to which these ships are to be put would contribute directly to the war effort of the Democracies.

10th July.—It is announced that over 105,000 tons of enemy shipping were gravely damaged by British forces in the week ending July 7. At least 40,000 tons were sunk.

The Chief of the U.S. Naval Bureau of Ships says that America will be producing a hundred destroyers a year by 1943.

11th July.—Three German vessels are mined and sunk off Sweden.

The German ship, " Hermes " (7,209 tons), which tried to evade the British blockade in a dash from South America to Germany is intercepted and its captain and crew taken prisoner.

12th July.—It is stated that the United States will construct 566 merchantmen, the work beginning in August.

The United States Maritime Commission takes over 16 more Danish cargo ships laid up in United States ports.

15th July.—The merchant shipping losses in June total 79 British, Allied and neutral ships representing 329,296 tons, being the lowest for the last twelve months excepting January.

16th July.—The Australian Government requisition 63 ships in inter-State trade, to be operated by the Shipping Control Board.

17th July.—It is stated that one ship per day had its keel laid in American yards during the forty days ending July 10.

18th July.—Mr. Harry Hopkins, Special American Envoy, states in London that the United States is building a million tons of merchant shipping this year, six millions next year and substantially more than that in 1943.

22nd July.—The United States Maritime Commission estimates that its emergency shipbuilding programme would be 60 days ahead of schedule.

23rd July.—A German bomber that attempted to attack a British convoy, is shot down into the sea.

25th July.—Speaking at Ottawa the Canadian Minister of Munitions states: " June and July have been the best months for the number of ships reaching Britain safely. I believe that the worst of the battle of the Atlantic is now over for Britain."

27th July.—The German ship " Erlangen " (6,101 tons) which attempts to run the blockade is intercepted by British vessels.

2nd Aug.—One of the largest convoys to cross the Atlantic reaches London safely with food and munitions.

The great increase in United States shipbuilding activity is stressed by the Navy Department, which reports that 109 shipyards are building naval vessels on July 1, compared with only 12 shipyards one year ago.

3rd Aug.—A Netherlands warship intercepts the French steamer " Dupleix " (7,135 tons), coming from Indo-China, and conducts her to Java for inspection of her cargo.

4th Aug.—The German steamer " Frankfurt " (5,529 tons) is intercepted by British patrols while attempting to run the blockade.

6th Aug.—Mr. Attle declares in the House of Commons that the Battle of the Atlantic is definitely going in Britain's favour and

announces that, in July, 69 enemy ships totalling 291,000 tons have been destroyed on the North Sea and off the Atlantic coast.

8th Aug.—The Cunard—White Star liner Georgic sustains damage by enemy action.

11th Aug.—The Canadian Minister of Merchant Services, in an interview in London, says that the Canadian Navy has grown since the war broke out from 13 ships to 250 and the personnel from 1,800 to 22,000. Canada is planning a ship-building programme, including the construction of destroyers and the launching of a million tons of merchant shipping next year.

13th Aug.—A big British Convoy arrives safely in an Uruguayan port.

15th Aug.—Colonel Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, answering a question whether the American Navy had been forced to do any shooting in patrolling the waters between the United States and Iceland, says "Not a shot has been fired, not an Axis flag sighted."

16th Aug.—Speaking at the launching ceremony of the first of 60 freighters for Britain, Rear-Admiral Land, Chairman of the United States, Maritime Commission, says that the aim of the United States is "Two ships every day for the next two years."

The German steamer *Nordeny* (3,667 tons) and the Italian steamer *Stilla* (4,272 tons) are intercepted by British patrols while carrying valuable war supplies.

19th Aug.—It is officially estimated that the total enemy tonnage lost (captured, sunk or scuttled) up to August 18, is 4,007,000, comprising German 2,321,000 Italian, 1,533,000, Finnish 34,000 and other ships useful to the enemy 1,19,000. The enemy has lost, since 6th June, 796,000 tons.

The Japanese Government decides to exercise State control of shipping.

The Admiralty announces that the British submarine *Cahalot* is overdue and must be considered lost. It is learnt that the entire crew have been rescued and are prisoners of war.

21st Aug.—It is revealed that the Atlantic is slowly but surely being cleared of German submarines and surface-raiders and that convoys are going to Britain in increasing numbers and in perfect safety. The United States Department of Agriculture announces the purchase of a huge quantity of foodstuffs to be transported to Britain.

22nd Aug.—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty in a broadcast, says that there are now 190 Allied ships (of which nearly 50 are French) manned by 1,200 officers and 13,000 men, fighting side by side with the British Navy. They are "not merely token forces but strong and welcome reinforcements at a critical time."

Mr. Alexander gives the following figures of merchant tonnage which the Allies have brought to the common cause: Dutch: 480 ships (2,250,000 tons); Norwegians: 720 ships (3,250,000 tons); French: 92 ships (400,000 tons); Belgians: 54 ships (200,000 tons); Greeks 240 ships (1,000,000 tons); Poles: 32 ships (100,000 tons).

23rd Aug.—The First Lord of the Admiralty says that the decrease in British shipping losses in July constitute easily the best news since he went to the Admiralty in May 1940.

24th Aug.—An enemy bomber is shot down into the sea by a British trawler when it endeavoured to attack the ship.

25th Aug.—The loss of the British submarine *Union* is announced by the Admiralty.

President Roosevelt issues an executive order which will allow British officers and crews to man foreign ships taken over by the United States Maritime Commission and to operate under its jurisdiction.

Seven ships out of a convoy of 25 ships are sunk by enemy aircraft and submarines off Cadiz. Survivors are landed at Lisbon.

THE FAR EAST

1940

22nd Jan.—Japan makes formal protest against action of British warship in stopping Japanese liner "Asama Maru" on January 21 and removing 21 German passengers of military age.

28th Jan.—British reply to Japanese protest over the *Asama Maru* episode is handed over to Mr. Arita. Japan tightens blockade.

31st Mar.—Japanese Premier in a broadcast commemorates the inauguration of the new Central Government of China under Wang Ching Wei.

19th June.—Anglo-Japanese agreement on Tienstsin question is signed.

29th June.—Japan proclaims Monroe doctrine for the Far East.

6th July.—Chiang appeals to U.S.A. and Russia for material assistance.

16th July.—Japanese Cabinet resigns—New National Cabinet is formed.

17th July.—Anglo-Japanese agreement is reached about use of Burma road.

10th Aug.—British troops withdraw from North China.

22nd Sept.—The Japanese invade French Indo-China. After two hours fighting the French sign an agreement bringing hostilities to an end.

27th Sept.—A ten-year military, political and economic pact is concluded between Germany, Italy and Japan.

8th Oct.—Mr. Churchill announces that the agreement to close the Burma Road will not be renewed when the present agreement expires on October 17.

10th Oct.—The Foreign Minister of Japan asserts that the Three Power Pact was a 'Peace Pact' and that it was directed 'for' and not 'against' the United States of America.

16th Oct.—Americans in China are advised to return to America.

17th Oct.—Traffic in the Burma road is resumed. High powered American trucks carrying war supplies set off on the 700 miles road.

20th Oct.—Japanese bomb Chinese portion of Burma Road. Serious damages to bridges are inflicted.

22nd Oct.—British subjects are advised to leave Japan owing to difficult business conditions and uncertain situation.

23rd Oct.—Japanese Government take a census of Japanese subjects in U.S.A.

29th Nov.—A train carrying Japanese and Japanese-dominated Chinese officials from Shanghai to Nanking is blown up just outside Soochow and it is reported that a hundred persons have been killed and injured. Chinese guerilla fighters are believed to be responsible.

30th Nov.—Japan recognizes Wang Ching Wei's Japanese-controlled Government at Nanking as the "National Government of the Republic of China."

9th Dec.—Mr. Matsuoka, Foreign Minister of Japan states in regard to Japan's future policy since she signed the Three-Power Pact that "Japan would certainly have to fight if the United States went to war with Germany."

10th Dec.—Britain agrees in principle to lend £10,000,000 to China.

22nd Dec.—A Japanese military mission leaves for Germany and Italy to study the experiences of the present conflict on the spot.

1941

8th Jan.—The Thailand (Siamese) Government proclaim "a state of war" on the frontier with French Indo-China.

21st Jan.—Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, speaking at the reopening of the Diet says that the United States should "reflect deeply on her attitude with truly God-fearing piety" in order to avoid risks of a world war which might "spell the downfall of civilization."

24th Jan.—Thailand and France accept the Jappanese Government's proposal for a truce and its offer for mediation in the conflict between them.

31st Jan.—The Armistice between Indo-China and Thailand is formally signed.

4th Mar.—After a surprise landing Japanese forces occupy Pakhoi on the Gulf of Tonkin, 70 miles from the Indo-China border.

6th Mar.—A joint communique issued by Japan, France and Thailand announces that an Agreement on the principal points of the Japanese mediation proposals for settlement of the Thai-Indo-China dispute has been reached.

11th Mar.—The peace terms between Thailand and Indo-China are signed in Tokyo.

12th Mar.—Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, leaves for Berlin and Rome for talks with Hitler and Mussolini.

23rd Mar.—Mr. Matsuoka, Japan's Foreign Minister, arrives in Moscow.

26th Mar.—Mr. Matsuoka arrives in Berlin.

27th Mar.—Hitler receives Mr. Matsuoka.

In an interview given to *Angriff*, Matsuoka complains of Britain and the United States interfering with Japan's constructive work in the Far East!

30th Mar.—Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Far East, announces the arrival in Singapore of army and air force reinforcements from Britain and India.

31st Mar.—Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, arrives in Rome in the course of his European tour.

2nd Apr.—Discussions begin in the Philippine Islands between British and American defence chiefs in the Far East.

4th Apr.—Mr. Matsuoka arrives in Berlin from Rome and has a second talk with Hitler.

Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, discusses Anglo-Japanese relations with the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tokyo.

6th Apr.—Mr. Matsuoka arrives in Moscow on his return journey to Japan.

The British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East is on his way to Manila to meet President Quezon as well as the Netherlands' Foreign Minister.

9th Apr.—" A fresh, big crisis may develop in East Asia at any moment " on account of the British and American economic blockade of Japan, says Baron Hiranuma, the Japanese Home Minister.

Sir Robert Brooke Popham expresses satisfaction at the strength of Hongkong's defences.

13th Apr.—A Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact is signed at Moscow. It is agreed that in case one of the contracting parties is attacked by a third power, the other party will observe strict neutrality.

14th Apr.—The Chinese Government formally repudiate the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact, refusing to recognize the authority of any foreign power in Outer Mongolia or in Manchukuo. The clauses in the recent Soviet-Japanese Pact recognizing Soviet rights in Outer Mongolia and Japanese rights in Manchukuo will have no binding force on the Chinese Government.

Mr. Matsuoka leaves Moscow for Tokyo.

16th Apr.—The British Ambassador to Japan called on the Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tokyo to discuss the situation arising out of the Soviet-Japanese Pact.

17th Apr.—Evidence that Japan is contemplating a southward drive is found in her declaration of a blockade of the South China Coast and in the meeting between the Thailand Premier and Japan's Minister in Thailand.

19th Apr.—Japanese forces land at Ningpo and other ports on the Chekiang coast in order to cut off seaborne supplies to China.

21st Apr.—The Australian Foreign Minister contradicts Tokyo reports that a military pact, for the encirclement of Japan, has been signed by Britain, United States, China, Australia, India and the Dutch East Indies.

22nd Apr.—Mr. Matsuoka returns to Tokyo; he maintains that Japan's Pact with the Soviet does not conflict with the Tripartite Pact.

The United States Secretary to the Treasury foreshadows an early agreement, by which America would advance £12½ million to stabilize Chinese currency.

Japanese forces enter, Foochow, capital of the Chinese Province of Fukien and the last of the treaty ports in the possession of the Chungking Government.

24th Apr.—Mr. Matsuoka reports on the Soviet-Japan Pact to the Privy Council at Tokyo.

25th Apr.—Both the U.S.S.R. and Japan ratify the Neutrality Pact reached recently at Moscow.

29th Apr.—Mr. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the United States President, arrives in Chungking with a letter from his father to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

1st May.—The Japanese occupy the port of Kiatze.

5th May.—The Chinese Military Mission that toured India and Burma, arrives in Malaya on a visit to Singapore.

6th May.—Japan and Indo-China sign an economic agreement at Tokyo, incorporating " the most favoured nation " treatment.

10th May.—A new Pan-American Airways Clipper Service is successfully inaugurated with the arrival of the first plane from San Francisco in Singapore.

12th May.—The United States House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee approve legislation designed to stop supplies to the Axis powers of war materials produced in the Philippines.

14th May.—Mr. Eden states in the House of Commons that he is taking a firm line with Japan with regard to the treatment of British interests in China.

Large numbers of troops arrive in Singapore from Britain, consisting of British Army, Navy and Air Force reinforcements.

18th May.—It is announced that the Sino-Soviet barter agreement will be further extended.

19th May.—A Japanese Military Mission arrives in Rome.

22nd May.—The Japanese Foreign and War Ministers report to the Emperor on their conference with the heads of the Defence Services.

23rd May.—The Chinese recapture Chuki in Eastern Chekiang while Chinese columns reach the outskirts of Foochow.

2nd June.—The United States gives an assurance to the Chinese Government that she would relinquish her extra-territorial rights as soon as peace and order are restored in China.

6th June.—The Netherlands Indies representative in the economic negotiations with Japan at Batavia refuses to take part in Japan's so-called "New Order in East Asia."

Seven hundred persons die of suffocation in a huge underground tunnel owing to poor ventilation in Chungking during a night air raid by Japanese planes.

7th June.—There is considerable diplomatic activity in Tokyo. Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, is visited in turn by the British, Vichy and German Ambassadors.

12th June.—Two trade agreements between the Soviet and Japan are reported.

16th June.—The United States Embassy and the American gunboat *Tutila* has a narrow escape when 27 Japanese aircraft dropped bombs south of Yangtse River opposite Chungking City.

The British Ambassador in Tokyo protests to the Japanese Government against the bombing of the British Embassy in Chungking.

The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, in a speech, urges the stoppage of raw material exports to Japan.

17th June.—The United States Ambassador in Tokyo has a long discussion with the Japanese Foreign Minister.

A Japanese Naval spokesman says that the bombing of foreign property in Chungking by Japanese planes was purely accidental.

Mr. Wang-Ching-Wei, Premier of the puppet government in Nanking, arrives in Tokyo.

The Japanese delegates decide to leave the Netherlands Indies following the breakdown of the Batavia talks.

The Sino-Burman frontier is finally fixed by agreement.

19th June.—The Thailand Assembly unanimously ratify the Thailand-Indo-China peace treaty.

Wang-Ching-Wei, head of the puppet government at Nanking, declares joint Sino-Japanese defence against communism.

20th June.—President Quezon of Philippines pledges the whole-hearted support of his country should the United States enter the war.

22nd June.—General Pai Chung-hsi, Chief of the Chinese General Staff, speaking before the National Finance Conference, says that the Chinese Army can hold out against Japan for at least 3 to 5 years.

23rd June.—Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier, reports to the Emperor on the political situation and the Japanese Government confer with the army leaders to consider the steps arising from the German-Soviet war.

24th June.—Japanese women and children in Moscow are ordered to return home.

25th June.—The Japanese Cabinet holds a meeting after representatives of the Government have conferred with the chiefs of the fighting services. Later the Premier has an interview with the Emperor.

26th June.—A Chinese Air Mission arrives in Singapore.

27th June.—Japanese naval forces evacuate the South China port of Shingchuan.

30th June.—The British Embassy in Chungking receives two direct hits during an air raid. Several persons receive injuries.

1st July.—Germany and Italy announce recognition of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government in China.

2nd July.—The Emperor of Japan presides at an Imperial Conference to decide Japan's foreign policy.

4th July.—The Chinese Foreign Office notifies the German News Agency in Chungking of the cancellation of their Press privileges; China has already broken off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers.

The western outskirts of Chungking are bombed by Japanese planes.

7th July.—Japanese naval planes raid Chungking and other points along the Yangtze.

8th July.—A scroll, carrying a message of appreciation of Mr. Churchill from 100,000 Chinese, is handed over in Shanghai for transmission to London.

The destruction of the British Embassy at Chungking is completed by raiding Japanese bombers.

10th July.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador in London, states that China is determined to continue her struggle against Japan.

12th July.—The Japanese Consul at Vancouver says: "Japan is not going to pull Germany's chestnuts out of the fire."

13th July.—Protests against alleged ill-treatment and victimisation of Japanese nationals in Indo-China are made in the Tokyo press.

15th July.—Britain gives an assurance to China that she will negotiate for the abolition of her extra-territorial rights when peace is restored.

16th July.—International tension in the Pacific is underlined by the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet, ostensibly to make room for a stronger Government. Pending the formation of a new Cabinet, Prince Konoye is asked to carry on by the Emperor of Japan, who cuts short his holiday and returns to Tokyo.

Meanwhile, the British and American Governments take all precautionary measures; Sulu Bay near Manila is mined by the United States Navy; and the British Far Eastern Commander-in-Chief says "We are fully prepared, come what may."

Chinese diplomatic and consular staffs in Axis countries are ordered to return home immediately.

17th July.—Prince Konoye is directed by the Japanese Emperor to form a new Cabinet.

Japanese pressure on Vichy for the cession of naval and air bases in Indo-China is revealed.

18th July.—Lord Halifax, in a speech at San Francisco, says that he sees no reason for any Anglo-Japanese clash but Britain will not allow her interests in the Pacific to be ignored.

Prince Konoye forms a new Cabinet dropping Mr. Matsuoka and appointing Admiral Toyada as Foreign Minister.

19th July.—The Japanese Foreign Minister announces that Japan's "basic policy" is "unchanged."

It is officially announced that Thailand and Indo-China have reached an agreement on the exchange of currencies in the territory ceded to the former under the armistice.

21st July.—The Japanese Cabinet confers with the High Command of the National Defence Services, the Prime Minister presiding.

Train services in Korea are reported to have been cut down for military reasons.

22nd July.—Disquieting reports come from Japan where a large-scale mobilization is stated to be proceeding. While the Foreign Minister gives assurances of continued friendship to Axis Ambassadors, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs who has given the most categorical assurances to the British Ambassador regarding Japan's policy towards Indo-China, is relieved of his office at his own request.

23rd July.—Japan is reported to have imperatively demanded of Vichy the cession of strategic bases in Indo-China. Censorship is imposed in Japan on radio and cable communication.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, contradicts Japanese reports of British designs on Indo-China and Thailand.

Certain Japanese circles charge the United States with discrimination against Japanese vessels by preventing their passage through the Panama Canal.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, welcome Britain's assurance to help China defend her freedom.

24th July.—American press reports state that Vichy has yielded to Japan and ceded naval and military bases in Indo-China.

New visa regulations close Japan to all foreigners except the Chinese.

25th July.—Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary, condemns in the House of Commons the Japanese Government's action in presenting demands to the Vichy Government who yielded to them, for the occupation of air and naval bases in Southern Indo-China. He announces that Britain and United States are consulting each other on the steps to be taken, also that the Malayan defences are strengthened.

Mr. Eden receives M. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador and Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador.

The Thailand Premier declares that Thailand will definitely remain neutral.

26th July.—The freezing of all Japanese assets and credits is ordered by the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations including India. Chinese

assets are included in the ban, at the specific request of the Chunking Government in order that Japan may not exploit occupied countries to defeat the American and British moves.

The Japanese Foreign and Finance Ministers report to the Emperor on the international situation. Japan freezes American and British assets in her territory.

The United States Pacific fleet leaves Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, for an unknown destination.

27th July.—President Roosevelt announces that all American forces in the Philippines will be grouped under one command, designated the United States Command in the Far East, and that Lt.-Genl. Douglas MacArthur, former United States Chief of Staff, will be the Commander-in-Chief.

28th July.—The Japanese Privy Council ratifies the agreement with Vichy, and Japanese troops begin disembarking in Southern Indo-China. The Japanese will be allowed to use nine air bases under the agreement, including Saigon.

The Dutch East Indies suspends foreign exchange transactions with Japan and makes all exports to Japan and Japanese-occupied countries liable to special licences.

29th July.—The Japanese occupy Camranh Bay. The number of Japanese troops in Indo-China exceeds 40,000.

The Dutch East Indies suspends the Oil Pact with Japan.

A continuous radio campaign is launched by Japan against Thailand, similar to the recent press campaign against Indo-China, alleging British influence in Thailand.

The Japanese air force makes an indiscriminate attack on civilian property in Chengtu in the Chinese province of Szechwan.

Further military precautions are announced in Australia.

30th July.—A special broadcast from the Bangkok radio expresses complete confidence in Britain's friendship for Thailand.

31st July.—The Chinese Foreign Minister appeals for joint action by Britain, United States of America and China against Japanese aggression in the Far East.

1st Aug.—Following an extraordinary meeting of the Thailand Cabinet, it is reported that Japan offers Thailand the Province of Laos and the ancient city of Angkor (in Indo-China) in exchange for a virtual monopoly of Thailand's production of rubber, tin and rice and the right to use certain naval and air bases. It is also stated that Thailand recognizes the Japanese puppet regimes in Manchukuo and occupied China and that a Thai banking syndicate agrees to grant a credit of 16 million yen to the Yokohama Specie Bank.

2nd Aug.—Vice-Admiral Seichi Miimi, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Fleet in South China Waters, enters Saigon aboard his flagship while Major-General Sumita, head of the Japanese Military Mission in Indo-China, makes a formal entry into the naval base at Camranh Bay.

3rd Aug.—Large Japanese troop movements towards Manchukuo are reported.

The Australian War Minister warns Australians to be alert to the danger from the north; and the Australian Navy Minister declares that the help that the United States of America is giving Great Britain in the Atlantic will enable the latter to send a fleet to the Pacific, if needed.

4th Aug.—Over 1,700 Japanese soldiers are killed in a Chinese counter-attack on the Yangtse River above Hankow. Heavy fighting is reported north of Ichang. American and Russian pilots and planes arrive in increasing numbers to help China.

Japanese ships suspend sailings to the United States.

5th Aug.—That Japan is making economic demands on Thailand, is reported.

A.R.P. exercises are ordered in Singapore. Two U.S. cruisers arrive in Brisbane on what is described as a training cruise.

6th Aug.—Mr. Eden (in the House of Commons) and Mr. Cordell Hull (at Washington) warn Japan that Great Britain and America will react swiftly to any movement by her, aimed at the integrity of Thailand.

8th Aug.—A considerable British Naval force is reported in the vicinity of Singapore, where an official statement declares that high-speed American fighter planes have arrived to defend the Burma Road.

Tokyo denies Italian reports that Japan has presented certain demands to Russia.

9th Aug.—The Japanese Foreign Minister, Admiral Toyoda, states that "no encirclement, whether already realized or in preparation, can turn Japan aside from the road which she is treading."

An official communiqué issued in Bangkok reaffirmes Thailand's neutrality, also her readiness to defend it by force of arms.

Japan decides to raise her Legation in Bangkok to the states of an Embassy.

Chungking experiences five Japanese air raids in the course of 24 hours. Scores of people are killed and houses destroyed but no military target is damaged.

11th Aug.—Over 3,000 bombs have been dropped by 400 Japanese planes in four days raids on Chungking.

Japan decides to send a special envoy to Indo-China with the rank of Ambassador.

While the Japanese Foreign Minister receives the British Ambassador in Tokyo, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies says that Australia will defend Singapore against any attack.

12th Aug.—It is announced in Melbourne that the Australian Prime Minister is going to London again as soon as possible at the unanimous request of his Cabinet colleagues.

The Japanese Minister for War is received in audience by the Emperor.

Four Imperial Ordinances, designed to gear Japan right up to a total wartime economic footing, are approved by the National Mobilization Committee. Prices and shipping will be controlled in future.

13th Aug.—It is reported that 180,000 Japanese troops in all have arrived in Indo-China and that Japanese aircraft, operating from bases in Indo-China, raid key-points in the Chinese hinterland including Kumming.

14th Aug.—Baron Hiranuma, Minister of State and former Prime Minister of Japan, is shot at by a young man in Tokyo.

Admiral Toyoda reports to the Emperor.

The U.S.A. (it is stated at Chungking) is sending 80,000 tons of supplies to China. American transport experts have surveyed the Burma Road with a view to increasing the tonnage that can be carried over the road.

16th Aug.—It is disclosed that the Japanese Government had refused to grant clearance papers for the American liner *President Coolidge* if it sought to remove the hundred private citizens now in Japan in addition to American official personnel.

Japanese naval planes bomb Chungking and other Chinese towns.

The British Minister to Thailand states that His Majesty's Government have presented no demands of any kind whatsoever to the Thailand Government.

Mr. Cordell Hull declines to comment on the London report that as the result of the Churchill-Roosevelt conference, the United States is expected to become "the chief guardian of the Pacific."

17th Aug.—His Excellency Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, describes as "a typical flight of fancy," the Japanese report that he has threatened Thailand with the use of force.

Japan opens new trade talks with the Netherlands East Indies to end the "freezing" war.

Mr. Frank Grady is appointed Special Economic Investigator for President Roosevelt in order to survey south-east Asia and report as to how raw materials from the Orient could be moved to the Democracies and out of the hands of the Axis powers.

18th Aug.—A second detachment of Japanese troops is reported to have embarked at Saigon.

The Thailand Minister in Tokyo interviews the Japanese Foreign Minister.

The Batavia Radio denies the Japanese report that trade talks are proceeding between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies.

19th Aug.—A spokesman of the Japanese Information Board says that Japan could not remain indifferent to the supply of American war materials to Russia by way of Vladivostock.

An authoritative statement issued in London contradicts rumours of negotiations for a barer trade agreement between Great Britain and Japan.

Cabinet changes are announced in Thailand, Lieut.-Gen. Luang Prom Yothi being made Minister of Defence.

21st Aug.—It is announced that representives of Manchukuo and Mongolia will meet at Harbin on September 22, to sign a final frontier agreement.

22nd Aug.—President Roosevelt issues an executive order declaring Manila Bay, a defensive area and warning ships that they operate there at their own risk.

The Chinese Government are stated to have despatched troops to strengthen the Burma Road defences. It is revealed that 120 Chinese volunteers have been sent to Manila for air training under American experts.

Japanese aircraft raid Chunking in several waves.

24th Aug.—Chinese fighter planes drive off Japanese bombers which attempt to raid Chentu, the capital of Szechuan.

Mr. Churchill, in the course of his world broadcast, warns Japan that, though every effort will be made to secure a peaceful settlement of her claims, her aggressive policy "has got to stop".

25th Aug.—More reinforcements for the Indian Expeditionary Force in Malaya arrive and disembark at different ports.

VICHY

1939

26th Sep.—The French Cabinet suppresses the Communist Party.

10th Oct.—M. Daladier replies to Hitler's "peace" proposals in a broadcast and states that France would continue the fight till security in Europe is established.

27th Dec.—Indian troops arrive in France.

1940

20th Mar.—M. Daladier resigns. M. Paul Reynaud forms new Cabinet.

10th May.—M. Reynaud broadens his Cabinet by the inclusion of right-wing leaders.

16th May.—Franco-British troops help Belgian resistance to German forces.

18th May.—General Weygand supersedes General Gamelin as Commander-in-Chief.

21st May.—Arras and Amiens are occupied by Germans.

M. Reynaud makes a statement on the German advance and refers to "incredible mistakes" made by the High Command.

22nd May.—French recapture Arras.

3rd June.—Paris is bombed by the Germans.

10th June.—Paris is placed in a state of defence. Italy declares war.

13th June.—M. Reynaud makes a final appeal for American aid.

It is announced that Paris is not to be defended.

14th June.—Germans enter Paris.

16th June.—M. Reynaud resigns. Marshal Petain becomes the new Premier.

17th June.—Marshal Petain, New Premier of France, announces cessation of fighting between France and Germany.

19th June.—France appoints Plenipotentiaries to open Armistice talks with Hitler.

20th June.—Marshal Petain in a broadcast explains why France collapsed.

21st June.—Hitler hands over his terms for an Armistice to France.

23rd June.—Armistice terms between France and Germany are announced.

24th June.—Marshal Petain's Government signs the Armistice with Germany.

Terms of Armistice with Italy is signed by France.

Day of mourning in France.

5th July.—Petain Government breaks off diplomatic relations with Britain.

9th July.—French National Assembly agrees to revise the Constitution.

11th July.—French National Assembly votes for a new Constitution by 569 to 80 votes.

M. Petain becomes Dictator.

12th July.—Petain announces new 12 member Cabinet.

30th July.—Demobilization of French North African and Syrian armies is announced.

23rd Sep.—To rally the numerous Free French people to continue the fight at his side General deGaulle, the leader of the Free French forces, proceeds to Dakar, the seat of the General Government of French West Africa to assist those elements which support his cause.

The naval authorities at Dakar order fire to be opened on General deGaulle's emissaries. General deGaulle withdraws his forces and the ships not wanting to be a party to a fight between Frenchmen.

5th Oct.—General Weygand leaves for North Africa for co-ordinating the administrative and political activity throughout the French Africian Empire.

22nd Oct.—Hitler receives Mon. Laval. Nazi terms for giving Alsace Lorrain to Germany, Nice and part of Tunis to Italy, North Morroco to Spain, Indo-China to Japan, French Mediterranean fleet and air force to Axis powers for use against Britain and for joint exploitation by Axis powers of French colonies are rejected by Vichy Government. Vichy Government also announce that France would not fight against Britain.

24th Oct.—Marshal Petain meets Hitler on French territory.

26th Oct.—Hitler and M. Petain agree on collaboration in regard to means of reconstructing peace in Europe. Hitler's peace terms are: (1) The French Fleet is to be placed at the disposal of the Axis; (2) Cession of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany; (3) air and naval bases in unoccupied France to be at the Axis disposal for the duration of hostilities; (4) France to cede Indo-China to Japan; (5) cession of greater part of Morocco to Spain; (6) Italy to receive Tunis and a substantial portion of Algeria, together with the department of Alps Maritimes; and (7) the French colonies to be

placed under a Triple mandate, in which Germany and Italy would participate with France.

28th Oct.—M. Laval is appointed Foreign Minister in succession to M. Baudouin who has been appointed Secretary of State to the Prime Minister.

28th Nov.—Hitler's peace terms for France are rejected after a Vichy Cabinet meeting.

30th Nov.—Germany annexes Lorraine from France.

14th Dec.—Petain broadcasts dismissal of Laval; Flandin becomes Foreign Minister.

24th Dec.—German demands both for military co-operation and the reinstatement of M. Laval as Foreign Minister are refused. M. Petain counters the German demands with an ultimatum of his own, namely, with a threat to resign.

1941

3rd Jan.—Vichy Cabinet is reorganised. A Triumvirate, consisting of Admiral Darlan, General Huntziger and M. Flandin, has been formed to direct the affairs of the country under Marshal Petain's orders. M. Baudoin resigns his office as Secretary of State to the Presidency of the Council.

23rd Jan.—The Vichy Government accept in principle the offer by Japan to mediate in Thailand-French Indo-China dispute.

24th Jan.—Marshal Petain appoints National Council of 188 members—a purely advisory body.

5th Feb.—French Cabinet meets. Admiral Darlan reports on his conversation in Paris. M. Laval, it is reported, demands the post of the Minister of the Interior with "far-reaching powers."

9th Feb.—M. Flandin, Foreign Minister in the Vichy Government, resigns. Admiral Darlan becomes the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and remains the Navy Minister.

13th Feb.—Marshal Petain and General Franco confer at Montpellier.

15th Feb.—Admiral Darlan takes over also the port-folio of the Minister of Interior from M. Peyrouton, who resigns.

24th Feb.—Marshal Petain re-forms his Cabinet which consists of five Ministers and seven Under Secretaries.

9th Mar.—Admiral Darlan announces that French cargo vessels in future are to be escorted by the French Navy.

12th Mar.—Following quickly upon Admiral Darlan's threat to convoy French foodships comes the authentic information that unoccupied France is actually producing war materials for Germany.

22nd Mar.—Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, states that the British Government has agreed to allow the French foodships from America to pass the blockade to a port in unoccupied France as, they had received assurances from Vichy Government that the food would not reach the Germans and that the ships would return immediately to America.

26th Mar.—Four Muslims from French North Africa are appointed by Marshal Petain to seats in the newly-formed French Consultative National Council.

27th Mar.—A food barter agreement between the Vichy Government and German-occupied France is reported. The United States Government ask Admiral Leahy, their Ambassador at Vichy, to report on the situation.

30th Mar.—The British Admiralty reports an incident in which a convoy of four French merchant ships carrying contraband for Germany defied the British Blockade control. Though fired on by French shore-batteries and fully justified in attacking the convoy and its escort, the British in the interests of humanity do not do so. French bombers are also said to have attacked the British but without inflicting any damage or casualties.

4th Apr.—The Syrian President and the Secretary of State resign following the appointment of Khaleb Bey Alem as head of the new Syrian Government.

7th April.—Marshal Petain, while expressing confidence in Admiral Darlan, says "It is a matter of honour for us to do nothing against our former Ally."

20th Apr.—Admiral Darlan suspends 22 Town Councils for adopting "a hostile attitude towards the State."

26th Apr.—Admiral Darlan reports to the Vichy Cabinet on his visit to occupied France.

27th Apr.—Vichy reports the massing of Free French forces on the southern border of French Somaliland and the French Government says "There can be no question of our colonly entering into negotiations with the dissident French." Free French circles in London, however, state that the Vichy report is intended to cover up growing public feeling in Somaliland in favour of General De Gaulle.

29th Apr.—The United States Ambassador warns Marshal Petain that the Vichy Government must stay neutral and avoid a display of hostility towards Britain if they hope to receive further food supplies from America.

7th May.—An agreement between Admiral Darlan and the German emissary is announced at Vichy, involving a modification of the boundary line between occupied and unoccupied France and a reduction in France's daily payment to Germany.

14th May.—The Vichy Cabinet approves Hitler's terms to France.

It is revealed in thé Commons that Germany is sending small torpedo-boats through France to the Mediterranean—*via* the Rhone to Marseilles and the sea.

15th May.—Marshal Petain, in a broacast, states that he approves the understanding reached by Admiral Darlan with Hitler.

18th May.—Most savage penalties are imposed by the Vichy Government's War Tribunal on followers of General de Gaulle.

20th May.—The Vichy Ambassador protests to the United States of America against " an unfriendly gesture "—the placing of French vessels in American ports under protective surveillance.

23rd May.—The United States receives specific assurances that French co-operation with Germany would not extend into the Western Hemisphere.

26th May.—Laval has a ten-hour interview with Hitler.

28th May.—The French Government reassures the United States Government in writing that the French Fleet and Colonies would not be surrendered to Germany or any other power.

2nd June.—The French ship *Winnipeg*, (8,379 tons) is intercepted by the Royal Netherlands warships *Van Kinsbergen* in West Indies waters.

4th June.—The Vichy Cabinet decides to defend Syria " single-handed " (under General Weygand's leadership) against any British attack.

5th June.—Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, warns Vichy that its policy of collaboration with the Nazis is inimical to the rights of the United States and that a basic policy of the United States is to aid Britain against Germany.

13th June.—The British Government inform Vichy that they have no territorial designs in Syria or elsewhere in French overseas possessions. The statement adds that " the responsibility for the consequences of the assistance which the French authorities were ready to render to the enemies of His Majesty must rest with Marshal Petain's Government."

16th June.—General Delhomme, former Governor of Damascus, is appointed War Minister in the Vichy Cabinet.

26th June.—Germany releases 10,000 French seamen, who were prisoners of war, but insisted on the payment of occupation costs in gold.

28th June.—General Gamelin's escape from custody is reported by the German Trans-Ocean News Agency but denied by authoritative circles at Vichy.

30th June.—The Vichy Government breaks off diplomatic relations with the Soviet. Russian credits in France are blocked by the Vichy Government and Soviet consulates ordered to be closed.

1st July.—Thousands of communists are arrested in Paris.

5th July.—The Vichy Cabinet meets under the Presidency of Marshal Petain to examine the report presented by M. Benoit Mechin, the Vichy envoy in Ankara.

Admiral Darlan announces measures to be taken to suppress communist activities.

9th July.—A message to the Independent French News Agency states that the French Government are determined to carry out peace negotiations with Germany. Under the proposed Axis terms, adds the message, Germany may get Alsace, Lorraine, and certain Channel and North Sea ports, giving parts of Belgium to France.

10th July.—General de Gaulle, the Free French leader, arrives in Brazzaville, in French Congo.

General de Larminat, Commanding the Free French in Syria, is condemned to death (*in absentia*) at Vichy and all his property ordered to be confiscated.

The Vichy Government protest to the British Government against the sinking of the French ship Saint Didier off the Turkish coast. A Vichy armed merchant ship of 6,000 tons and a trawler are interned in a Turkish port while fleeing from Beirut with troops and armaments.

12th July.—Differences between Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan are reported over the Syrian question.

Marshal Petain calls on the French nation to think on its National Day (14th July) of its dead, its prisoners and its ruins.

14th July.—Free France celebrates the National Day, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden and other British and American statesmen sending messages affirming their faith in the resurrection of France.

16th July.—The Vichy Government appoint General Weygand as Governor-General of Algiers in succession to Admiral Abrial.

19th July.—Changes are announced in the Vichy Cabinet, M. Pierre Puchen taking the post of Minister of the Interior.

Admiral Darlan receives the Japanese Ambassador while Admiral Leahy, the United States Ambassador, is received by Marshal Petain in the presence of Admiral Darlan.

22nd July.—Various acts of sabotage are from Occupied France and the Paris Police Chief offers a reward of 20,000 francs to anybody who can hand over to the military authorities those responsible for disaster to an army train resulting in the death of many German officers and soldiers.

23rd July.—" We shall perhaps again have to defend our colonies," says Marshal Petain, obviously referring to Indo-China.

24th July.—Free French authorities repudiate the concessions made by Vichy to Japan.

26th July.—M. Max Dormoy, former Socialist Minister of France, is killed in his room at a hotel in Mont Elimar, owing to an explosion believed to have been caused by a time-bomb.

The Vichy Cabinet meet presumably to give final touches to the agreement with Japan, granting the latter air bases and other facilities in Indo-China.

29th July.—Vichy publishes the Protocol to the agreement with Japan, in which Japan undertakes to " respect " French sovereignty and interests in Indo-China.

1st Aug.—Admiral Leahy, United States Ambassador, warns Marshal Petain against further concessions to Japan in the Far East.

5th Aug.—Comte de Brinon, Vichy's representative in Occupied France, states that the French Government are absolutely decided not to break off the policy of collaboration with Germany.

6th Aug.—The Vichy Government hand over to the American Ambassador their reply to Mr. Sumner Welles' strong strictures on their surrender to Japan in Indo-China. They emphasise Indo-China's isolation from France and its consequent helplessness.

8th Aug.—General Weygand arrives in Vichy from North Africa for consultation with Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan. The Germans, it is reported, demand the use of French bases in North Africa.

9th Aug.—The Vichy Cabinet discusses the future of the French African Empire " within the framework of the principles laid down in Vichy's note to the United States."

It is reported that the corporative system of Government will be introduced in Vichy with wider powers for the Head of the State.

11th Aug.—General Weygand leaves Vichy for Algiers.

12th Aug.—The Vichy Cabinet is reconstituted, Admiral Darlan becoming Minister for National Defence in addition to being Vice-Premier, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Secretary for the Navy. The Secretaries of States for War, Air and the Colonies are placed under him.

13th Aug.—Marshal Petain, in a broadcast to the French, outlines a Fascist programme for France. All political parties are to be dissolved.

15th Aug.—General de Gaulle appoints General le Gentilhomme as Commander-in-Chief of the Free French forces in Africa and General de Larminat as Second in Command to General Catroux in Syria and the Lebanon.

16th Aug.—A New decree of the Vichy Government orders every citizen of France to take the Oath of Allegiance to Marshal Petain and not to France.

Broadcasting from Beirut, General de Gaulle replies to Marshal Petain's plea for collaboration with the Axis and says that Free France will fight on for revenge, greatness and freedom.

A " T for Traitor " campaign is inaugurated by Free French broadcasters in order to enable the population of France to deal severely with Quislings and time-servers.

18th Aug.—Admiral Darlan arrives in Paris for a conversation with the German occupation authorities.

19th Aug.—Marshal Petain, appealing to the Council of State to give him their undivided support, says " You are either for me or against me."

20th Aug.—The Vichy Ambassador to U.S.A. calls on Mr. Cordell Hull " to relieve apprehensions regarding signs of closer collaboration between Vichy and the Nazis."

22nd Aug.—The German Commander-in-Chief in Occupied France issues an order, stating that all Frenchmen under arrest in Occupied France " for any cause " are now considered as hostages following the killing of a Nazi soldier in Paris.

23rd Aug.—The French Cabinet meet twice to consider internal policy. The Official Journal publishes a new drastic law, threatening communists with imprisonment and hard labour and in certain cases, with death. A thousand arrests have been made in Paris. Nevertheless, sabotage on the railways continues to be reported.

24th Aug.—Mr. Connally, Chairman of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, declares : " If the Vichy Government permit German control of Martinique or other French territory in the Western hemisphere, we shall seize that island or any such territory and hold it by armed force."

25th Aug.—The Canadian Government ban the export of coal to the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in order to forestall any possible attempt to use the islands as Axis fuelling bases.

OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

1939

1st Sep.—Germany invades Poland.

19th Sep.—Hitler enters Danzig.

The British issue a blue book on Poland.

25th Sep.—President Moscicki and Marshal Smigly Rydz, Polish leaders, are interned in Rumania.

27th Sep.—Warsaw announces that surrender has been agreed upon and that conditions are being negotiated. It is reported that the Poles are still holding out at Modlin and on the Hel Peninusula, overloking Danzig.

30th Sep.—M. Moscicki resigns the Presidency of Poland. A statement from the Polish Embassy in Paris announces the constitution of a new Polish Government with M. Raczkiewicz as President and Genersal Sikorski as Premier and Minister of War.

1st Oct.—The Polish garrison of Hel Peninsula surrenders.

18th Oct.—The Kings of Norway and Denmark and the President of Finland arrive in Stockholm to confer with the King of Sweden.

7th Nov.—Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold issue a joint appeal for peace with an offer of their good offices to the belligerent Powers.

18th Nov.—Martial law is declared in Prague and other big Czech towns.

1940

18th Jan.—A Dutch royal decree proclaims state of siege in several coastal areas.

8th April.—Allies lay mines in Norwegian waters to intensify the blockade against Germany.

9th Apr.—Germany invades Denmark and Norway. Denmark is cccupied while Norway resists.

11th Apr.—Mr. Churchill gives a thrilling account of the naval war and the occupation of the Faroe Islands.

13th Apr.—A vigorous sea battle takes place in Narvik Bay. British forces land at several points in Norway.

16th Apr.—Norwegian White Paper on the German invasion of Norway is issued.

17th Apr.—Polish Black Book on German atrocities in Poland is published.

27th Apr.—German White Book on alleged Allied plans to invade Norway is released to the Press by Ribbentrop. The British and French Governments issue a categorical denial.

2nd May.—Mr. Chamberlain announces the withdrawal of British troops from South Norway.

5th May.—Mr. Lloyd George indicts the British Cabinet for the failure of the Norwegian Campaign.

10th May.—Germany invades Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

Allied troops rush to rescue Belgium and Holland.

13th May.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland arrives in England.

14th May.—General Winkelman, Dutch Commander-in-Chief, broadcasts a proclamation announcing the cessation of hostilities in Holland.

15th May.—Holland surrenders—Amsterdam is thrown open to the Germans.

17th May.—German troops march into Brussels.

18th May.—British reinforcements stream to Sedan region in North France.

28th May.—King Leopold of Belgium surrenders.

31st May.—Belgian Deputies and Senators repudiate the action of King Leopold, at a meeting held in France.

1st June.—Over 335,000 officers and men of the Allied armies withdraw from Dunkirk.

4th June.—Mr. Churchill makes a statement in the Commons on the withdrawal of the B.E.F. from Flanders.

9th June.—Fighting ends in Norway. British troops are withdrawn.

25th Sep.—Terboren deposes the King of Norway and institutes the Quisling Government.

28th Nov.—The Paris University and the University of Leyden in Holland, are closed by the Nazis following demonstration by students.

20th Dec.—A Dutch newspaper published in London reports that Nazis in Holland have introduced compulsory labour service for all Dutchmen. The Dutch are being compelled to work six months every year.

25th Dec.—A fine of one million francs is imposed by the German Military authorities on the population of Orleans following the cutting of a German Military telephone line.

27th Dec.—The Germans confiscate about 10,000 lb. of meat daily in Oslo.

1941

5th Mar.—Dr. Benes broadcasts a message to the Czech people warning them against making any concessions to the Germans.

21st Mar.—The German Commissioner in the Netherlands threatens to impose martial law, if necessary, for the maintenance of public order and safety. Widespread disturbances and strikes in the Netherlands, with heavy fines on the cities concerned, are reported. Fifteen Dutchmen, alleged to be involved in sabotage and espionage, are shot by the Nazis.

31st Mar.—Nearly a quarter of a million people, including 90,000 children, are attending Warsaw soup kitchens, declares an official of the American Commission for Polish Relief.

5th Apr.—The Royal Netherlands Government in London are reported to be spending large sums of money for buying and storing food and materials necessary for replenishing the stocks in Holland after the war.

15th April.—In a daring raid on a northern Norwegian port by Norwegian and other Allied warships, communications are cut, local "Quislings" rounded up, stocks of fish oil seized and harbour works blown up. A factory is also destroyed. The Germans are taken completely by surprise and the Allies leave the port without a single loss.

16th Apr.—A Russo-Belgian agreement for the supply of foodstuffs to Belgium is reached in Moscow.

21st Apr.—The German authorities threaten severe reprisals against the Belgians as a sequel to the numerous acts of sabotage and "hostility towards the army of occupation" in the Hainaut province of Belgium.

27th Apr.—A fine of a million francs is imposed on the Channel Port of Dieppe by the German authorities as a sequel to demonstrations by a picture-house audience against Hitler and Mussolini.

2nd May.—The Germans announce the arrest of Patriarch Gavrilo, head of the Orthodox Church in Yugoslavia.

5th May.—The French Nazi leader, Jean Fontenoy, is reported to have been killed in a Paris street.

9th May.—The Soviet withdraw diplomatic recognition from the Norweigian, Belgium and Yugoslav Legations in Moscow as their countries "are no longer sovereign States."

19th May.—The Polish Premier, Gen. Sikorski, returns to London after his visit to the United States and Canada, where he helped to organize a Polish volunteer army.

21st May.—The Nazi Police Chief, Himmler, is on his way to Oslo, where dock workers have come out on strike.

24th May.—Himmler, the German police chief, returns to Germany after establishing the familiar terror apparatus of the Nazi machine in Norway.

28th May.—An Anglo-Norwegian agreement concerning the employment of Norwegian armed forces in the United Kingdom is signed in London.

31st May.—The German Naval Commander-in-Chief in Norway, Admiral Boeham, is reported to have committed suicide, following the recent visit of Himmler, Chief of the German Secret Police, to Norway.

4th June.—It is learned that Dr. Matchak, the Croat leader, is interned at Kupenich.

Eighty-two thousand officials have been dismissed by the German authorities in Moravia and Bohemia because of increasing sabotage.

General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, addressing the Polish National Council in London, envisages offensive action by the growing free Polish forces next year on the continent.

6th June.—Growing unrest among all sections of the Norwegian people particularly against the brutalities committed by hired Quislings and Black Guards is voiced by 43 of the most prominent national organizations in a joint open letter to the German Commissioner Terboven.

11th June.—The Polish Cabinet in London approves of a declaration by General Sikorski, giving equal rights in the future Poland to all citizens, irrespective of nationality, race or religion.

16th June.—Flemish workmen, it is reported, are sent to Northern France by the Germans and forced to work on the fortifications there.

17th June.—It is reported that King Leopold of the Belgians refuses to treat with the Germans.

Januz Kuscocinski, the famous Polish long distance champion, is tortured to death by the Gestapo.

19th June.—Remarkable passive resistance is being offered by the Netherlands to the Germans.

23rd June.—The Norwegian Telegraph Agency reports a sudden increase of German activity along the south and west coasts of Norway; large-scale evacuations of Norwegians are ordered immediately.

The Finnish Radio reports an announcement by the Lithuanian Radio in the German language that a free Lithuanian Government has been set up at Kaunas and that the country has declared itself independent of the Soviet Union.

The Polish Cabinet meets to consider the situation arising out of the Russo-German war.

24th June.—In the course of a Commons debate, Mr. Eden renews Britain's pledge that Poland will regain her freedom at the end of the war.

Both Queen Wilhelmina and Dr. Benes voice support to Allied-Russian collaboration.

26th June.—A Dutch submarine sinks an enemy supply ship of 5,000 tons and an enemy tanker of 7,500 tons.

30th June.—The death occurs at New York of M. Padereweski, famous musician and Polish leader, who was President of the Polish National Council. The Polish Government, meeting in London, express the sorrow of the Polish nation at his passing.

8th July.—M. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in London, and Gen. Sikorski, Polish Premier, are engaged in conversations aimed at restoring friendly relations between Russia and Poland.

10th July.—Mr. Roosevelt, in a message to the President of the Polish Government in London, expresses confidence that the Poles will regain their liberty as a result of their heroic struggle and sacrifice.

13th July.—The Rumanian Vice-Premier states that Bessarabia and Bukovina will be re-annexed by Rumania after the war.

The Montenegrin National Assembly proclaims Montenegro a sovereign, independent State, taking the form of a constitutional monarchy; the King of Italy will be asked to appoint a Regent, who will frame the new constitution.

16th July.—Russia resumes diplomatic relations with the refugee Governments of Greece, Yugoslavia, Belgium and Norway.

18th July.—A Russo-Czech Agreement is signed in London under which the two countries agree to exchange diplomatic representatives and to carry on the common struggle against Germany.

20th July.—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a message to the people of the occupied countries, broadcast from London, announces the mobilization of the "V" Army. He says, that the "V" is a portent of the fate awaiting Nazi tyranny.

23rd July.—Scout groups in Czechoslovakia are ordered to be dissolved by the German authorities because their belts contain the monogram "V", the symbol of Allied victory.

26th July.—Dr. Benes, Head of the Czechoslovak Government in London, in a broadcast to his country, welcomes the British decision to grant full recognition to his Government and explains the value of the recent agreement arrived at with Russia.

27th July.—The German authorities in Yugoslavia blame Communists for numerous acts of sabotage and shoot a number of them.

The German Secret Police arrest a large number of railwaymen following a collision between a goods train and a German troop train near Warsaw in which over 200 casualties are reported.

31st July.—The Polish Foreign Minister and two other Ministers resign following the signature of the Polish-Russian Pact.

The United States of America accords recognition to the Czechoslovak Government in London.

2nd Aug.—The Reich Commissar for Norway proclaims a state of emergency throughout the country.

Resistance to the Germans is growing in Bulgaria and Rumania, also in Belgium where the Burgomaster of Brussels is sent to a concentration camp for asserting himself against the German military authorities.

3rd Aug.—The Royal Government of Greece decides to send a diplomatic mission to Moscow.

Marshal List, the German *blitzkrieg* specialist, is reported to be taking defence measures in Greece and other Balkan territories.

5th Aug.—An agreement signed by the Royal Norwegian Government (in London) and the Soviet Government announces the resumption of dipiomatic relations between the two countries.

Three trains are derailed by saboteurs in Bulgaria.

A big revolt breaks out in Montenegro.

6th Aug.—Acts of sabotage are increasing in Belgium where the German army's petrol stores disappear. Following a bomb explosion, a collective fine of a million francs is imposed on the town of Malines.

In Czechoslovakia, a consignment of arms at the Skoda works is blown up and, in the course of eleven railway accidents, 250 German officers and men are killed.

A revolt flares up in Belgrade.

8th Aug.—The German authorities suppress over 500 newspapers and periodicals in Czechoslovakia.

A Polish Military Mission arrives in Moscow; General Anders is appointed to command the Polish forces in Russia.

10th Aug.—Representatives of all Slav-nations meet in Moscow and declare their determination to continue the war against Germany.

The Czech Foreign Minister announces that a Czech military unit is being organized in Russia on the same lines as the Polish unit.

12th Aug.—The Polish Government decide to protest to world opinion against the compulsory mobilization of Poles in the German army in the occupied territories.

13th Aug.—Two more former Dutch Ministers are arrested and sent to concentration camps.

A Soviet decree grants amnesty to all Polish prisoners in Russia.

15th Aug.—The Polish Government in London decides to send an Ambassador to Moscow.

16th Aug.—The German authorities decree that all Netherlands Provinces and Municipalities shall lose their autonomy and function under specially appointed officers.

19th Aug.—The Tass Agency reports a large uprising of Albanian nationalists which greatly alarms the Italians.

22nd Aug.—Clashes are reported between the Italian troops and the members of the Peasant Party in Croatia.

23rd Aug.—Count Raczynski, Polish Ambassador in London, is appointed Foreign Minister of Poland in succession to H. Zaleshki, who resigned from General Sikorski's Cabinet on the signing of the Polish-Soviet Pact.

King Leopold, it is revealed, has twice refused to return to the Belgian Throne and act as a "Belgian Laval".

25th Aug.—Nearly 200 guerilla fighters in the Bosinan Province of Yugoslavia have been executed by the German authorities.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

1939

2nd Sep.—In the Dail, Mr. de Valera announces Eire's neutrality in the European War.

3rd Sep.—General Franco issues a decree declaring Spain's neutrality in the war.

4th Sep.—Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister, declares that Ulster will fight with Britain against Germany.

10th Oct.—The Estonian Government resigns. M. Uluots is appointed Premier.

13th Oct.—The King of Sweden invites the Danish and Norwegian Sovereigns and the President of Finland to a conference in Stockholm to discuss problems of security in North Europe.

15th Oct.—A German-Estonian agreement for the transfer of the German minority in Estonia is signed at Tallinn.

The Finnish Government resigns.

1st Dec.—A new Finnish Cabinet is formed with Dr. Risto Ryti as Prime Minister. M. Molotov refuses to negotiate with it.

4th Dec.—The Finnish Government announce their decision to fortify Aaland Islands.

1940

16th Feb.—The Swedish Government refuse the Finnish appeal for direct military assistance and also for the passage of foreign troops through their territory.

6th May.—Hitler assures King Gustav that he would respect Swedish neutrality.

11th May.—Mr. de Valera re-affirms the policy of neutrality and appeals to his countrymen to organize for defence.

24th May.—Sir Samuel Hoare is appointed Ambassador in Madrid.

23rd Oct.—Hitler and Franco meet on the Franco-Spanish frontier.

The Eire Government report readiness to receive British evacuees.

4th Nov.—Spaniards take over Government of Tangier.

1941

6th Feb.—The Government of Eire are arranging for the voluntary evacuation of children from Dublin city and Kingston borough in the event of a situation arising which would render such a course advisable.

12th Feb.—General Franco and Sgr. Mussolini confer at Bordighera.

26th Feb.—The British and Spanish Government come to a provisional arrangement with regard to Tangier; its important feature is that the Spanish Government have given an assurance that there will be no fortification of the zone.

8th Mar.—Mr. de Valera receives Col. Donovan.

16th Mar.—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, confers at Lisbon with Col. Donovan (President Roosevelt's Special Envoy to Europe) on the question of supplies to Spain and Portugal and unoccupied France.

22nd Mar.—The German Ambassadors to Argentina, Peru and Bolivia hold a secret meeting at Santiago in Chile.

23rd Mar.—Spain's ability to retain her neutrality is emphasized by the Under Secretary of the Press and Propaganda Ministry.

24th Mar.—The Swedish Minister of Justice says that, owing to the uncertainty of the coming months, Sweden must be prepared for all eventualities.

26th Mar.—Sensational reports concerning Nazi infiltration into Chille are made by the Santiago paper *Defensa*, which gives details of fifth column activity.

29th Mar.—Mr. de Valera, in a speech at Limerick, warns the people of Eire that they will face complete starvation if the harvest is not up to standard.

1st Apr.—General Franco, the Spanish Dictator, signs a law, liberating 40,000 political prisoners, on the second anniversary of the end of the Civil War.

3rd Apr.—Mr. de Valera reveals in the Dail that Eire has protested to the German Government against Nazi air attacks on four Irish ships and demanded compensation.

Brazil protests to Germany against the bombing attack on the merchant-ship *Tanbatt* off Alexandria.

4th Apr.—The Australian Premier, Mr. Menzies, has an interview with Mr. de Valera at Dublin.

9th Apr.—Dr. Dalton reveals in the House of Commons that very little, if any, oil has reached Germany from the Soviet since March 1.

13th Apr.—Mr. de Valera in a broadcast reiterates Irish neutrality but warns into the nation to be prepared for all eventualities.

18th Apr.—Eire's Defence Minister states at a meeting in Boston that Eire will not give up or lease ports to the belligerents. A German bomber crashes in Eire territorial waters off Cork; the crew come ashore and are interned. Penalties for the misuse of the rapidly dwindling stock of wheat flour are announced in Eire.

21st Apr.—The formation of a Basque National Council to continue the work of the Basque Government and to join the Democracies in their war with the dictators is announced by a Basque delegation in London.

24th Apr.—It is reported that Spain's Foreign Minister is supporting Hitler's demand for the right of passage for his troops through Spain to Gibraltar though General Franco is still hesitant.

26th Apr.—Reports of the arrival in Spain of Rudolph Hess, the Deputy of Hitler, causes considerable speculation.

Germany is said to be bringing pressure to bear on Spain and Portugal to fall in with Axis plans.

28th Apr.—The Rome Radio broadcasts a threat to Switzerland against allowing anti-Italian expressions of sentiment.

3rd May.—Sir Clive Liddell, the outgoing Governor of Gibraltar, in a farewell message, stresses the impregnability of the Rock.

5th May.—Spain takes over the Sherifian customs at Tangier.

6th May.—Reports reaching America show that Portugal is taking precautions to forestall German plans for a parachute invasion of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

9th May.—A Lisbon communiqué announces the reinforcement of three Portuguese islands in the Atlantic "as an affirmation of Portuguese sovereignty." The communiquè also states that assurances have been received from United States that Portuguese sovereignty over these islands will be respected 'absolutely.'

10th May.—Th appointment of Civil Governors for Madrid and other important centres is announced at the Spanish capital, indicating that General Franco is strengthening his position *vis-a-vis* his pro-Axis brother-in-law and Falangist leader, Serrano Suner.

12th May.—General Franco issues a number of decrees, making important changes in high posts in the Spanish Army.

13th May.—Swedish anti-aircraft guns drive back two German planes flying over Swedish territory.

19th May.—It is understood that Gen. Franco has refused to accept the resignation tendered by the Spanish Foreign Minister, Sr. Suner. Two important officials of the Falangist Party are, however, removed from their posts.

Lord Gort, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, calls on Gen. Grandes, Spanish Military Governor of Algeciras.

22nd May.—General Franco directs that Sr. Suner should have the fullest powers over the Falange party affairs.

23rd May.—Members of the Eire Government confer with the Opposition parties on the situation arising from the probable introduction of conscription in Northern Ireland.

26th May.—Premier de Valera, Mr. Cosgrave (Opposition Leader) and Mr. Norton (Labour Leader), speaking in the Irish Dail, appeal to Britain not to introduce conscription in Northern Ireland.

27th May.—Mr. Churchill announces in the Commons that conscription for Northern Ireland has been dropped. Mr. de Valera, Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Norton welcome the British decision.

31st May.—Bombs dropped by foreign aircraft on Dublin cause many deaths and heavy damage to property. The house of Eire's President, Dr. Hyde, and the American Legation building suffer. Fierce anti-aircraft fire greet the raiders.

1st June.—The bombs dropped on Dublin are found to be of German origin and the Eire Government protest to Germany and demand compensation as also an assurance that German aircraft will not fly again over Irish territory or territorial waters.

4th June.—The Egyptian Premier reshuffles his Cabinet.

9th June.—It is reported from Algeciras that bombs were dropped on a Spanish town north-east of Gibraltar.

10th June.—All the five occupants of a German plane are killed when it crashes in Eire territory.

12th June.—Snr. Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, receives the British, Portuguese, Italian, German and Chilean Ambassadors. He also sees the Papal Nuncio on the Turkish Charge d'Affairs.

18th June.—The German Government in their reply to Eire's protest say that there is "no conclusive proof" that the planes that bombed Dublin were German.

19th June.—It is believed that Mexico may close down German Consulates and propaganda centres at any moment. Germany expresses sincere regret to the Eire Government for the bomb-dropping on May 31, and agrees to pay compensation.

23rd June.—Sweden's frontier with Finland is closed and her ships are recalled to port. Her Cabinet meets in secret.

A Spanish Foreign Office spokesman states at a Press Conference that the Spanish Government have received the news of Hitler's attack on Russia with satisfaction and hint that Spanish volunteers might fight the Soviet.

25th June.—Sweden agrees to allow one German division to pass through from Norway to Finland.

Rioting, inspired by Nazi agents, occurs outside the British Embassy in Madrid. The British Government take up the matter with the Spanish Government.

26th June.—The Spanish Government undertake to give full satisfaction to Britain regarding the anti-British demonstration in Madrid and to guard against a repetition.

28th June.—Mr. Eden tells the Swedish Minister in London that Britain takes a very grave view of Sweden's action in allowing German troops to pass through her territory.

29th June.—General Franco expresses strong disapproval of the anti-British riots in Spain, in a long interview he granted to Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador. Speaking at Ennis, County Clare, Mr. de Valera gives a warning of Eire's increasing danger. Eire will continue to remain neutral, he says, but will defend herself against any invader.

8th July.—The international wireless installation at Tangier is taken over by the Spanish Government.

All military leave is cancelled in Mexico "in view of the present emergency in the world situation, particularly the Americas."

10th July.—The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in reply to a question in the Commons states that the Spanish Government have apologized for their recent attack on the British Embassy at Madrid and the persons responsible have been appropriately punished.

12th July.—Italian planes bomb **La Linea**, the Spanish town near Gibraltar, apparently mistaking it for the latter. Six persons are killed and a score injured.

13th July.—General Barron is appointed Commander of the Spanish Military area contiguous to Gibraltar in succession to General Grande, who is leading the Spanish volunteers against Russia.

16th July.—In reply to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Anthony Eden indicates that the British Government are closely watching the Spanish Government's attitude.

17th July.—Both Peru and Ecuador accept the mediation proposal put forward by the United States, Argentina and Brazil.

18th July.—General Franco, addressing the National Council of the Falange, expresses sympathy with the Axis and makes a violent attack on the Soviet Union.

While Mr. de Valera reiterates Eire's decision to defend her neutrality at all costs, Mr. Dillon, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Dail, enters a forceful plea for aid to Britain.

21st July.—The Bolivian Government declare a state of siege throughout the Republic as a result of a Nazi *putsch* in Bolvia. At the same time, the German Minister receives an order to leave the country in 24 hours. Many Nazi sympathizers are rounded up.

22nd July.—It is disclosed in Washington that the United States has promised full support to Bolivia in the event of any international incident arising from the exposure of Nazi designs and the expulsion of the German Minister.

The German Government order the Bolivian *Charge d'Affaires* in Berlin to leave within three days.

23rd July.—It is disclosed that over a hundred persons have been recently arrested in Switzerland including a few foreigners, on charges of endangering Swiss neutrality.

24th July.—Mr. Anthony Eden, replying to General Franco's recent speech, warns Spain against alienating Britain.

27th July.—Afghanistan reiterates neutrality in the present war.

The Portuguese President, on a visit to the Azores, affirms Portugal's desire to live in peace but to defend herself against aggression.

The Germans protest to the Swedish Government against the blowing up of two troop trains on their way to Finland through Sweden.

27th July.—The German Consul in the Bolivian town of Cochabamba, is arrested for complicity in an attempted Nazi *putsch*.

The Argentine authorities seize further incriminating materials from the baggage of a Nazi diplomat.

30th July.—Mr. Eden states in the Commons that Britain has drawn the Iran Government's attention to the danger, in Iran's own interests, of continuing to permit an excessively large number of Germans to reside in their country.

1st Aug.—Hostilities between Peru and Equador cease.

Several arrests follow the discovery of another Nazi plot in Argentina. The Bolivian police also unearth a Nazi organization in Bolivia.

3rd Aug.—President Camacho of Mexico declares that Mexico will not intervene in the war except in case of aggression against her or against another nation on the American continent.

Peru decides to cancel her agreement with Germany on the exchange of diplomatic bags for official correspondence as the bags are being misused by German diplomats.

5th Aug.—Japan sends a note to Equador, demanding the suppression of anti-Japanese sentiment and the protection of Japanese nationals.

9th Aug.—The German Ambassador assures the Argentine Foreign Minister that the Reich Government had agreed to suspend Axis propaganda in Argentine.

10th Aug.—A Nazi plot is discovered in Southern Chile where several Germans are taken into custody.

12th Aug.—The United States Treasury unfreezes Portuguese assets in America.

14th Aug.—The Argentine Cabinet decides to take over 20 belligerent ships with a total tonnage of about 200,000.

17th Aug.—The majority group in the Mexican Senate urges the restoration of diplomatic relations with Britain which have been suspended from May 1938 following the dispute over the expropriation of the British-owned oil fields by the Mexican Government.

The Mexican Government are reported to be proceeding with the immediate construction of a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in order to safeguard against the possibility of the Panama Canal being rendered unusable by an enemy.

Slight changes are announced in the Eire Cabinet.

20th Aug.—Mr. Frank McDermott, Eire Senator, says it is essential for the future of Ireland that Britain should not be defeated and indicates that air and naval bases in Eire must be made available to the British.

23rd Aug.—King Zahir Shah, speaking at the National Independence Festival at Kabul, reaffirms Afghanistan's neutrality.

24th Aug.—The Nazi Party newspaper *Voelkisher Beobachter* makes sharp attacks on Switzerland and Sweden for staying out of "the fight against Bolshevism".

The Mexican Government withdraws recognition of the German Consulate in Mexico in retaliation for the closing down of the Mexican Consulate in Occupied France by the German authorities.

25th Aug.—The Argentine Government acquire 16 Italian ships lying in their ports

[With the compliments of the Director of Information, Madras.]

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TONNAGE

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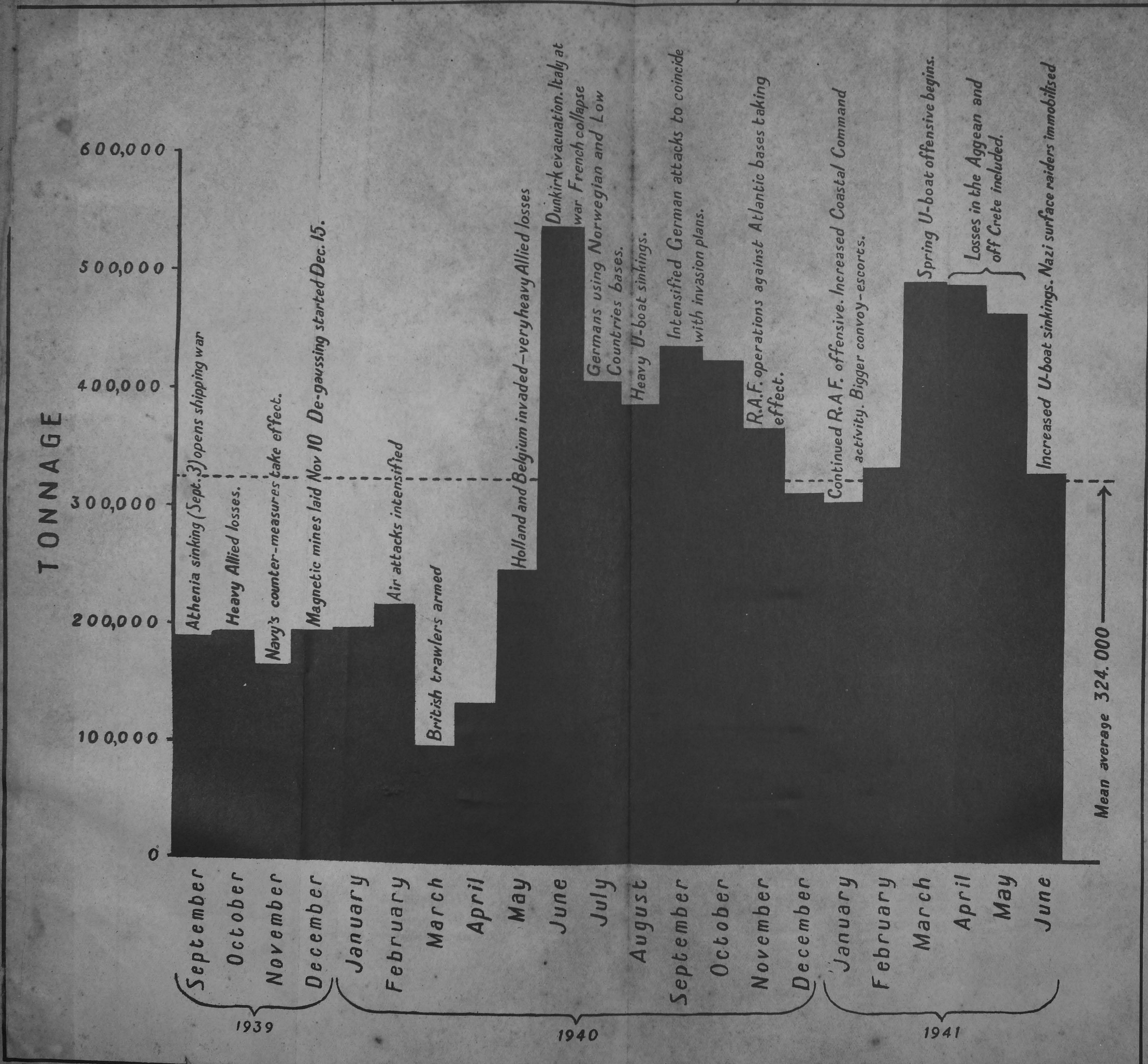
(British, Allied and Neutral)



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